THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 104. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Street Car Outrages.

The Murder of Mr. Putnam.

Foster Fully Committed.

The French Relief Fund.

Distribution of the Money.

THE PUTNAM SLAUGHTER.

The Coroner's Investigation—Testimony of Madame Duval and Her Daughter—Foster Indicted for Murder.

Coroner Young held an investigation this morning into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Avery D. Putnam.

THE PRISONER,

William Foster, was brought in. He is a mild-looking man, above medium height, with remarkably soft blue eyes, heavy light-brown whiskers and beard. He appeared calm and self-possessed throughout the investigation. The first witness called was

MADAME DUVAL,

762 Broadway, who testified as follows:—I was acquainted with Avery D. Putnam; saw him alive the last time last Wednesday evening, when we were in a Broadway car, going to the Church of the Advent; we got in at Eighth street, near University place, deceased, my daughter, and myself. Witness here detailed the insulting conduct of Foster, already published. We then sat silent until we came to the middle of the block, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets; the conductor came in and I said, "Stop at Forty-sixth street;" my daughter got up first and passed to the rear, deceased followed, and I next, and got off on the right hand side of the car going up; my daughter got off first; as I was passing through the car I saw a man run round it, and as I reached the door I saw the blow struck and Mr. Putnam fall; he was standing with one foot on the step; it was a shining instrument; the blow was on the left side of the head. [The hook is exhibited.] It looked like that; he struck two blows; I stood stunned, and said, "Oh! Mr. Putnam!" he

FELL JUST LIKE DEAD.

He fell on one side, with his head on the track. My daughter screamed and shrieked, and I called "police!" I think—indeed, I am almost sure—I heard the bell ring, and cried out, "Stop that car!" It was going as fast as it could. Saw the prisoner on the platform as we got up to leave; he was on the left of the driver; I saw sufficient of him to recognize him again.

THRILLING SCENE.

Mr. Fellows—Do you see him in this room?

Witness—That is the man (pointing to the prisoner); he is the man who offered the insult to my daughter; I saw the party who struck the blow sufficiently to be able to recognize him again; it was the man I have already pointed out.

VIRGINIA DUVAL,

a young lady about 16 years of age, was called and sworn:—Reside at No. 762 Broadway, and was acquainted with deceased; was with him on the car on the night in question; saw the driver direct the attention of the man to her, and he opened the door and made some insulting noise with his mouth; her ma then shut the door, and it was opened again, when Mr. Putnam shut it and made some remark to the man.

To Mr. Fellows—The man and the driver were conversing when I saw them; they were conversing till after he went out again; I could recognize the man and the driver; the man who struck the blow was the same that I saw conversing with the driver. (The prisoner is directed to stand up.)

THAT IS THE MAN

who struck the blow. (The driver is brought forward and identified by the witness; he is a low-browed, stubby-haired, vicious-looking fellow.)

PATRICK CUNNINGHAM

sworn:—Am driver of car 44 of the Broadway line; on Wednesday night saw the last witness standing up in the car, near the front door; a man was with me; I believe his name now to be Foster; never saw him before that night; he asked if I had a hook; I told him I had, and he said that he would learn him to keep his place, and he would

FIX THIS MAN.

At Forty-sixth street I got the car to stop, and as I turned round Foster was off the platform with the hook in his hand; I did not know he was going to take it, and did not see him take it; I called him to come back, and he said "You go to h—; don't know what took place afterwards; suppose the conductor was on the rear platform; it was about a minute after the the man took the hook that the bell rang for the car to go on; don't know who rang the bell, I did not; saw the conductor in the car after we had gone about half a block; some one threw the hook on the platform and ran; don't know whether it was Foster; it was thrown from the same side of the car as the man got off.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

police officer of the Twenty-second precinct, called and sworn—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night last was called by the captain out of bed, and was sent to learn the facts of this occurrence; as he was leaving the station-house the driver came in; he said he did not know the man who did it; never saw him before; he was locked up; soon afterwards the captain went to see him, and when he came back he said the driver

HAD CONFESSED

that the man's name was Foster, and he had been a conductor on the road; inquired at the depot, and learned that he lived in Twenty-fourth street; referred to the "Directory," and saw the name of the man and the number of the house, 302, and went there about 2 o'clock in the morning, and arrested him; he was sitting in a chair, asleep; didn't tell him what he wanted, but said a driver had got into a little trouble, and he was wanted at the station-house; on the way there, he said twice,

"ARE YOU SURE

you've got the right man?" but made no reply; he said, "It will take two to swear to that; I am a square man; I wouldn't squeal on any man; I'p take ten years before I'd squeal on any man; I was there and I know who did it, but I wouldn't squeal on him;" he said he brought it on himself; "he came on the platform and wanted to fight me."

The case was then

GIVEN TO THE JURY,

who, after an absence of fifteen minutes, rendered the following

VERDICT:—

That deceased came to his death from *acute meningitis*, from fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain, caused by a blow or blows on the head with a heavy iron hook in the hands of William Foster, at the corner of Forty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, on the night of April 29th, 1871.

The prisoner was then examined. He said he was 34 years of age, a native of New York, and a mason. As regards the charge, he said, "By advice of counsel, at present I have nothing to say except that I am not guilty."

He was committed to the Tombs.

FOSTER INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

It is understood that Foster has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and that no delay will be experienced in bringing on his trial. The Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions are both sitting at present. His counsel are Messrs. Howe and Stuart. An effort, however, will be made by his counsel to put off the trial to a more distant day, fearing lest the present state of the public mind in reference to the outrage would be prejudicial to the interest of the prisoner. It is even rumored that a motion will be made to change the place of trial, on the ground that he could not have a fair trial in this county on account of the excited state of the community at large.—*N. Y. Express, last evening.*

The Latest Engagement on the Broadway Line—Ruffians who Met their Match.

On Monday evening Dr. Morrow, a well-known physician of No. 104 West Thirty-eighth street, accompanied by a highly respectable married lady, took car 60 or 64 of the Broadway line, at Thirty-eighth street and Broadway, to ride to the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The car was but partly filled. As it reached the neighborhood of Wood's Museum the front door was thrown open and three roughs of the fancy breed presented themselves. The foremost entered the car and deliberately sat down in the lap of the lady accompanying Dr. Morrow. Scarcely, however, had the fellow settled himself in this unusual and unnecessary seat when the Doctor reminded him of his indecency by a timely blow behind his ear which laid him sprawling on the floor.

At this the two companion roughs rushed to his assistance. The Doctor grappled with one of them, and soon convinced him that he had no boy to play with. The conductor, a very sprightly and brave little gentleman, seeing the disturbance, instantly pulled his bell, at the same time verbally ordering the driver to stop the car, and then

MADE FOR THE OTHER ROUGH,

dragging him to the rear of the car, and pitching him over the dashboard into the street. The doctor made his fellow follow No. 1 in his hasty exit, while the rowdy who had been knocked down was tumbled out by another passenger.

By this time an immense crowd had gathered about the car to see the disturbance, but no policeman was visible. As the car started one of the roughs shouted to the conductor:—

"We know you; we know the number of your car, and will lay for you."

Whether that conductor has been discharged to appease these fellows or not has not been learned.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

Interesting Letters from Minister Washburne and the London Agent.

The New York Chamber of Commerce French Relief Committee has received the following interesting letters from Minister Washburne and Mr. H. S. Parker, the agent of the London subcommittee, in regard to the distribution of the fund:—

"PARIS, April 8, 1871.—My Dear Mr. Marshall:—I have duly received your favor of the 21st ultimo, with the enclosures.

"The enclosed statement of account will show the disposition I have made of the £2000 sent to me by Morgan & Co. for the relief of the suffering poor of France. You have already the acknowledgment of M. Jules Favre for the 35,000 francs, and I now send you the vouchers for the other items. The balance of 2150 francs I have put into the hands of Mr. Riggs, who is associated with the French Commissioner at the Ministry of Finance.

"No man can make a better or more satisfactory division of the fund.

"You have really done a most noble and generous work, and the good that will be accomplished, and the amount of suffering that will be relieved, can hardly be over-estimated. How sad it is that these terrible scenes in Paris should come to chill the current of charity and sympathy in our country! I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Lanier in this city some two weeks ago. In more peaceful times I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you here again.

"Colonels Hoffman and Moore desire kind regards.

"Believe, me, very truly, your obedient servant, E. B. WASHBURNE.

"Charles H. Marshall, New York city."

The London agent, Mr. Parker, wrote to Mr. Lanier as follows:—

"LADBROKE GARDENS, KENSINGTON PARK, W., 13th April, 1871.—My Dear Mr. Lanier:—I congratulate you most heartily, in the interest of that charity to which the citizens of New York have contributed so liberally, on your determination to sell the cargo of provisions.

"Setting aside the very heavy freight it would be necessary to pay to get these into the rural districts of France, my four weeks' experience has completely satisfied me that the pressing need of the agricultural population of that unhappy country is not food, but the means of putting themselves in a position to earn their own support.

"With great regard, yours very truly, "H. T. PARKER.

"Charles Lanier, Langham Hotel, London."

FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

Jeff. Davis' Mississippi Estates Owned by One of His Former Slaves.

A letter to the Chicago *Tribune* describes a visit made in company with Mr. Jefferson Davis to the plantations formerly owned by him. The writer says:—

"We left at night on the R. E. Lee, one of our finest steamers, and landed at the Hurricane plantation about daylight the next morning. This plantation, and another known as Briarfield, were occupied before the war by Joseph E. Davis and his brother, President Davis. They were sold to a favorite freedman, Ben. Montgomery, for $380,000, payable at the end of ten years (ist of January, 1876), interest at 6 per cent., payable annually. Ben., who is very black, but thoroughly educated before the war, met us and gave us a breakfast, waiting on the table himself, but not offering to take a seat. After breakfast, we had a carriage and rode over the magnificent estate, the extent of which you can form some idea of when I tell you that Ben. Montgomery made last year 2500 bales of cotton and a large quantity of corn. We dined at Briarfield, the former residence of Jefferson Davis, and now occupied as a residence by the aforesaid Ben., and you will not be surprised to learn that the former slaves of Mr. Davis greeted him with all the warmth of affection that they were capable of expressing. Mr. Davis met them cordially, and encouraged them by many kind words. After dinner, at which our wealthy host again waited on us in elegant style, we passed on to a very large and valuable plantation which has been purchased by Ben. Montgomery and added to the Davis estate, and which will add to its crop this year probably 1000 bales more, making 3500 in all, if it is a good crop,

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Death from Excessive Rope Jumping.

The Akron (Ohio) *Beacon* says:—

Another death has occurred in our city from excessive rope jumping, a little daughter of James A. Moody having died on Monday evening from inflammation of the bowels, brought on by over indulgence in that exercise. While rope jumping may be a pleasurable and healthful recreation, within reasonable limits, the tendency to excess in the excitements of the exercise should lead to disuse of the practice entirely. In this case we learn that on Thursday, in the strife with her companions to see which could jump the greatest number of times without stopping, the deceased accomplished the feat over three hundred times, after which, feeling greatly exhausted, she sat or laid down upon the grass for a considerable time. The next morning, though complaining to her companions of being sore and lame, before entering school she made one hundred and seventy consecutive jumps more. About eleven o'clock she was compelled to return home from school, severe inflammation of the bowels rapidly developing itself, from which she died three days thereafter, as above announced.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Latest from France.

The Siege of the Paris Forts.

Their Early Surrender Expected.

Italian and Spanish Affairs.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Indiana Municipal Elections.

The N. Y. Quarrymen's Strike.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Efforts for Conciliation in France.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Times'* special from Paris says efforts for conciliation continue. Seven societies propose to hold

A Monster Peace Meeting

on Sunday next. The

Slaughter

in the affair at Clamart was terrible. The fighting was literally hand to hand, and fully

Three Hundred Insurgents were Killed by the bayonet.

The *Daily News'* special correspondent says it is reported in Versailles that

Marshal MacMahon has Tendered his Resignation.

VERSAILLES, May 3.—The situation is unchanged. The Government batteries are still breaching the walls of Issy. The night passed quietly.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Daily News'* special despatch from Versailles announces that General Merode, formerly Papal Minister of War, and a Belgian by birth, presented M. Thiers a petition bearing the signatures of a great number of

Belgian Catholics,

requesting French intervention for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope.

Spanish Financial Scheme.

MADRID, May 3.—The financial scheme of Moret, Minister for the Colonies, was unanimously approved at the Council of Ministers yesterday.

FLORENCE, May 3.—The Italian Senate adopted the

Papal Guarantees Bill

by a vote of 105 to 20. The bill has been slightly amended and returns to the Chamber of Deputies.

VIENNA, May 3.—The Minister of Instruction at to-day's session of

The Reichsrath

declared the Government had taken a position in favor of the abolition of the concordat with the Church of Rome, and would now consider the practical consequences to the Empire and people of the dogma of infallibility.

Roumanian Elections.

BUCHAREST, May 3.—The Roumanian elections resulted in favor of the Government. There were but few disturbances, and none serious. A conspiracy to

Plunder and Kill the Jews

was discovered and frustrated. The ringleaders, who were officers of the Roumanian army, have been cashiered.

Fort d'Issy on the Eve of Surrender.

VERSAILLES, May 2—Evening.—After hoisting a white flag on Fort d'Issy the insurgents hauled it down again. They will soon have to surrender. The same fate will soon befall Montrouge and Vanvres.

General Rossel

is much more dreaded by the Versailles commanders than was General Cluseret. He is regarded as a much better officer. General Clamart has been captured by the Versailles troops.

At Point du Jour the insurgents tried to erect a citadel, but Fort Valerien threw six 40-pound shells a minute and totally destroyed the work.

The spies report 30,000 Nationals ready to support the Versailles troops, but only when they enter Paris.

The Anger of the Troops

against the insurgents is inconceivable. Our troops refuse quarter, and it is useless for the officers to urge mercy.

PARIS, May 2.

General Dombrowski

has not been arrested. General Megy is to be tried by a court-martial for abandoning Fort d'Issy.

The Versailles batteries at Chatillon, Meudon, and Breteuil have been shelling Fort d'Issy all day.

Dr. Livingstone Again.

BOMBAY, May 3.—Advices from Zanzibar state that news has been received that Dr. Livingstone is alive and well, but in a destitute condition.

The Milwaukee Wheat Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—Wheat market unsettled; number one, $1·30; number two, $1·27½; receipts, 27,000; shipments, 25,000.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Serenade to Senator Schurz—Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The serenade given to Senator Schurz at the Southern Hotel last night was one of the largest demonstrations made in this city for a long time. Delegates from Kansas City, with bands and lanterns, attended it, and the block in front of the hotel was completely filled with people.

After the performance of several pieces of music by the bands, Samuel L. Gover, on behalf of the Democrats, welcomed the Senator in a brief speech, which gave him high praise for his opposition to the San Domingo scheme and Ku-klux bill, and for his efforts in the direction of tariff reform.

Colonel William M. Grosvenor then spoke on behalf of the liberal Republicans. He said we meet to-night not as Republicans or as Democrats, but as citizens, to express our admiration of our Senator. He also eulogized Mr. Schurz for his efforts in the Senate in behalf of liberal measures.

Senator Schurz then came forward and addressed the assemblage. He said he saw before him thousands of Republicans, with whom he had for years co-operated in the advocacy of Republican principles, and thousands of Democrats, who have not come with the expectation that I have gone over to their party, but who testify their approbation of the spirit in which I have served the common interests of the whole American people. He said he was glad to see the two parties united before him to-night.

Heavy Insurance Suit.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—In the United States Court yesterday a suit was commenced by Robert M. Henning, of New Jersey, and Albert Pearce, of New York, against the United States Insurance Company of this city, for the recovery of $400,000 for an alleged loss of cotton on the steamer Providence on Red river in June, 1864, which was insured in the above company.

Indiana Elections.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—The municipal election yesterday resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket for Mayor and city officers, by majorities ranging from 800 to 1000.

At Columbus, Ind., the Democrats elected their entire ticket, which is a Democratic gain. In Greencastle the Republican ticket was elected. In Madison the Democratic ticket was elected. In Lafayette the Republican ticket was carried by 150 majority. The independent Republican candidate for Mayor at Greensborough was elected over the regular nominee by a small majority. Shelbyville has gone Republican by an increased majority. At Fort Wayne the Democratic ticket was elected yesterday by an increased majority over the People's ticket.

Railway Matters.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 3.—James Palmer, President, and several directors of the Burlington and Southwestern Railroad, have arrived here for the purpose of perfecting the consolidation of their company with that of the St. Joseph and Iowa Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Louisiana and Nashville Railroad yesterday, the President and directors were authorized to lease the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, and make such contracts for the completion and control of the North and South Alabama as is best for the interests of the Louisville and Nashville Road. A resolution was also adopted to guarantee and endorse three millions five hundred thousand dollars seven per cent. thirty year bonds of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—Articles of association were filed to-day at the Secretary of State's office for the Brazil and Chicago Air-line Railroad.

Secretary Boutwell.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Secretary Boutwell arrived here yesterday and went to Elgin to visit the watch factory. A considerable party were in the excursion, among them General Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, of the N. Y. *Tribune*, and Mrs. Albert D. Richardson.

The Coroner's jury summoned to investigate

The Sharon Tyndale Tragedy,

after three days' session at Springfield, has ended its labors without discovering the author of the crime. Barnard, who was arrested on suspicion at Quincy, has been discharged.

The Scandland Murder.

Percy A. Leonard, who killed Dr. Scandland, and who was released from custody on Monday, will leave at once for California, accompanied by his wife. It is not probable that he will return to his former position in the post office here.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 3.—J. G. Stillwell, President of the First National Bank of Anderson, Ind., died suddenly on Monday night from apoplexy.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Attempted Suicide of a Louisiana State Senator.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—The *Evening Picayune* of yesterday says State Senator Jenks attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head with a Derringer. Jenks has been State Tax Collector of one of the parishes, and is a defaulter to the State to the amount of $14,000 or $15,000. An affidavit is pending against him for embezzlement. At last accounts the wounded man was lying in a critical state, and his recovery is doubtful.

A Convicted Murderer Starving Himself.

Martin Worms, one of the three men ordered to be hanged on the 13th of May, is a raving maniac. He has tasted neither food nor water since Sunday.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

City Charter Applied for.

BOSTON, May 3.—The people of Gloucester are about to apply to the Legislature for a city charter.

The cities of Cambridge, Salem, and New Bedford yesterday voted to prohibit the sale of beer, and Lynn, Lawrence, and Worcester to allow it.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 3—9·30 A. M.—Wheat dull; No. 2 sells at $1·26½, cash; $1·27½@1·27¾, last half May; and $1·28¼@1·28¾, seller June. Corn firm at 55¾@55½c., seller May; and 55¾@56c., seller June.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	4,000	3,000	Oats, bus.	11,000	52,000
Wheat, bus.	15,000	40,000	Rye, bus.	....	2,000
Corn, bus.	112,000	300,000	Barley, bus.	2,000	2,000

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Trial of Foster.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The trial of Foster, the Putnam murderer, will begin before Judge Cardozo on Monday next. The counsel for the defence, to whom Foster's father has already advanced $5000, will undertake to prove an alibi.

It is reported that Mr. John Graham refused to take the case, and that ex-Judge Porter, of the Court of Appeals, and William A. Beach, of Troy, will be the leading counsel for the prisoner.

Sentence Commuted.

President Grant has commuted the death sentence of Charles Perdue, the alleged incendiary of the New Bedford ship Robert Edwards, to twelve years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. A letter announcing the decision was received by the District Attorney yesterday.

The Striking Quarrymen

were raiding through Harlem and Yorkville nearly all day yesterday, breaking up work and driving off the laborers wherever they dared to interfere. A large force of police, however, prevented any fighting of importance, and the contractors having last night paid off all the men engaged in the strike, it is believed that the difficulty has practically ended. Two of the leading contractors yesterday sent a petition to William M. Tweed requesting him to issue orders to the employes on the public works not to interfere with their laborers.

Surrogate Hutchings yesterday decided that the counsel for the contestants in the

James B. Taylor Will Case

were not entitled to costs and allowances out of the estate.

A letter from the scene of the great

Break in the Erie Canal,

near Pittsford, N. Y., says it will require the labor of a thousand men and a hundred pair of horses for a month to repair the damages so that navigation may be resumed, and that, including the less from the detention of merchandise, the damage will reach $1,000,000.

Off for Europe.

General Spinner, Barney Williams, and Wm. J. Florence, with their wives, and Olive Logan, sail on the Scotia for Liverpool to-day.

The motion for an attachment against

Jay Gould for Contempt

on Judge Blatchford's order directing the production of the books of the Erie Railroad Company was argued yesterday. Mr. Gould's counsel submitted a long affidavit, declaring that he had done nothing in disrespect to the authority of the court, and had no desire, nor had the officers of the company, to deprive Heath and Raphael of any stock to which they were lawfully entitled, and that the recent issue of thirty thousand shares of new stock was made to meet the necessities of the company.

William A. Beach appeared for the Erie, and supported Mr. Gould's affidavit by a protracted argument, to which William M. Evarts replied, declining the invitation to adjourn the court to the Grand Opera House, for the purpose of an examination of the Erie books, and denying the power of a judge so to do. Judge Blatchford took the papers and reserved his decision.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Wreck of a Steamer Belonging to the Reading Railroad Company.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The iron steamship Hercules, Captain Doughty, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, left the wharf of the Consolidated Coal Company, at Georgetown, D. C., yesterday, with 1037 tons of Cumberland coal for Philadelphia, and was towed down the river as far as Waters' wharf, where she sprung aleak and sunk in fifteen feet water. She is nearly new, and has been recently thoroughly repaired. She was built four years ago at Chester, Pa., and cost $110,000. Her stern is completely under water. Efforts are being made to-day to pump her out.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 3—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The area of low pressure which was indicated Tuesday morning as probably existing west of the Mississippi has developed into a slight disturbance, which is now central in Illinois and Indiana. Increasing northeast winds, with threatening and rainy weather, continue to prevail on Ontario and Michigan. Heavy rain has fallen on a small portion of the Gulf Coast. Partially cloudy and clearing weather prevails at present from Florida to Louisiana, and probably from Arkansas to Iowa. This morning's reports from Omaha and the West are not yet received. During Tuesday the barometer fell, with rapid increase of temperature on the Pacific Coast. Threatening and cloudy weather prevails in the Eastern States.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the cloudy weather will continue over the Eastern States and lower lakes, with brisk northeasterly winds on Lake Erie. Clearing-up weather, with fresh westerly winds, will probably be experienced from the upper lakes southward to the Gulf; threatening weather, with occasional light rains, from the Ohio valley to the Middle Atlantic.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, May 3, 1871.

The Philadelphia money market continues exceedingly easy, and the rates asked both for call and time loans indicate the general feeling in regard to the future ease in monetary affairs. There is an active demand for good commercial paper, with very little offering, the banks taking all offered by their customers, and occasionally outside offerings are placed when considered satisfactory. We quote on call at 5@6 per cent., and first-class mercantile paper at 6@7 per cent.

Gold is dull and weak, the range being from 111 to 111⅛ closing at the latter.

In Government bonds the market is quiet but steady at about yesterday's prices.

Stocks were moderately active, and prices were generally steady. Sales of City 6s at 103 for the new bonds, and ante war do. at 103. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 90¾ for the 1000s, and at 91 for the small bonds.

Reading Railroad sold at 55½@55 56. Pennsylvania was quiet, with small sales at 63½@63, ex-div. and ex-priv. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 126@126½; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 53½@53⅝, b. o.; and Northern Central at 48¼.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Small sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18. Lehigh sold freely at 34¾@34⅞.

In the balance of the list the only noticeable sales were the American Buttonhole Company at 19, and Feeder Dam Coal at 21. 24 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad, 30 for Spruce and Pine, and 21½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	102	$500 N Penna 6s	99⅜
$1000 Pa R gen m bs	96⅜	11 sh Lit Sch RR	45¼
$1000 Sch N 6s, 82	77⅜	5 sh N Penna R	47
$500 Leh Gold L	91	56 sh Leh V R	62¼
$5000 do	90¼	100 do	62⅜
93 sh Cam & Am	126⅛	16 do	62⅜
64 do	126	20 do	62
26 do	126¼	100 sh O C & A R	53⅜
40 sh Penna R	62	127 do	53⅜
140 do	62	100 do	53⅜
560 sh Reading R	55⅝	5 sh N Cent	43¾
100 do	55¾	200 sh Cen Trans	47
100 do	55 56	56 sh Sch Nav Pf	18
8 do	55⅝	200 sh Leh N	34⅜
140 do	55¾	300 do	34⅜
4 do	55 44	300 do	34⅜
200 do	55⅜		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 111@111¼; do. 1864, 111@111¼; do. 1865, 111@111¼; do., July, 1865, 113¼@113¾; do., July, 1867, 113¼@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113¼@113¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¾@115¾. Gold, 111@111¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅝@117⅛; do. 1862, 110⅜@111⅜; do. 1864, 110⅜@111¼; do. 1865, 110⅜@111¼; do. 1865, new, 113@113⅛; do. 1867, do. 113¼@113⅜; do. 1868, do. 113¼@113¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@115⅝; Gold, 111@111⅜; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 89¾@90; Central Pacific Railroad, 100¾@100¾; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 80⅞@81¾.

NARR & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅛	10·35 A. M.	111⅛
10·23 "	111	12·12 P. M.	111⅜
10·24 "	111⅛	12·13 "	111⅜
10·25 "	111		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.—Bark is offered at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, without finding buyers.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull and nominal at 7¾@8¾c. per lb. Flaxseed sells in lots to the crushers at $2·10.

The Flour market is exceedingly flat, and prices are weak. The demand is limited and confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Wisconsin extra family at $6·75@7; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50@5·62½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is inactive and weak. Sales of 800 bushels Ohio red at $1·54@1·57, and amber at $1·60@1·65. Rye is firm. 800 bushels Southern sold, to arrive, at $1·10. Corn is strong at the advance recorded yesterday. Sales of yellow at 77c., and Western mixed at 75@76c. Oats are unchanged. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 62@65c.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is scarce and firm at 93c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 3

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....62 | 11 A. M.....68 | 2 P. M.....76

SUN RISES.....4·57 MOON SETS.....4·23
SUN SETS.....6·56 HIGH WATER.....0·11

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Arrived, ships Alexander Marshall, from New York; James Jardine and Thomas Dunham, from Savannah; barks Nuova Raffalino, from New Orleans; Crimea and Blair Athol, from Galveston; and brig Simeda, from Savannah.

LONDON, May 3.—The steamship Italy, from New York, touched at Queenstown this morning.

Steamship Iowa, from New York, arrived in the Clyde.

Steamship Australia, from New York, touched at Moville to-day.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 3.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore, brigs Queen of the Fleet and Prestissimo, from Rio; Samuel Muir, from Barbadoes; and Sealetka, from Demarara.

Arrived, ship Lincoln, from Callao for orders; lost mizzenmast in gale, April 21. Brig Kessy, from Pernambuco for orders; reports a ship and brig ashore on Wimble Shoal, north of Hatteras; brig filled with water to her decks; ship was listed to the eastward, and had a line from her mainmast to the beach.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer James S. Green, Carr, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Nor. bark Elmer, Jorgensen, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Royal Sovereign, Ogilvie, Cardenas, Workman & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Marcia Greenleaf, Given, from Liverpool March 20, with mdse. to Pearose, Massey & Co.
Ship W. J. Hatfield, Page, 73 days from Liverpool via St. Thomas, with mdse. to Pearose, Massey & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Nor. ship Argonaut, Flood, from Liverpool via Queenstown, 44 days, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark Frank Lovett, Smith, 56 days from Hamburg, with petroleum barrels to order.
Brig John Freeman, Baker, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to B. H. Hewell, Son & Co.
Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Heyl, Gibbons & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, 11 days from Arecibo, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr General Conner, Cousens, 18 days from Port Spain, Trinidad, with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Charter Oak, Poole, 10 days from Bucksville, S. C., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Bertha Souder, Weester, 10 days from Cairlarien, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Souder & Adams.
Schr Windward, Ellis, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.
Schr Remittance, Williams, from Rappahannock, with ties to West Jersey Railroad Co.
Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Norfolk, with ties to Camden and Amboy Railroad.
Schr B. F. Brainard, Anderson, from Portland, with stone.
Schr Charles E Raymond, Kelley, from Boston, with ice.
☞ Schr J. W. Fish, from Pensacola, is consigned to Patterson & Lippincott.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Hercules, hence, grounded on the rocks while lying at the water-wharf, Georgetown, D. C., yesterday; had a hole punched in her bottom, and sunk; at low water there is 19 feet water on the outer side of the ship and 15 feet inside, and her deck is about half covered.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, sailed fm Bridgeport 10 A. M. to-day, for Georgetown, D. C.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, hence, arrived at Savannah at 6 o'clock this morning.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 2.—6 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light:—
C. H. Carver, with sand, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 2.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
A. Allison, N. Althouse, C. A. Noble, Thomas Maloney, B. Shattuck, F. C. King, M. Bartlett, James Upton, James Frazee, Liberator, R. H. Powell, and H. Horton, all with coal, for New York.
J. Tracey, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 3.—The J. H. Plaisted, with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 3.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—
Martha Jane and R. M. Forsman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
John and Sallie, with lumber to D. E. Trainer & Co.
Judge Landis, Monarch, and C. H. Gage, with coal, for New York.
J. M. Clinton, with lime, for Chesapeake City.
Freemason, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del.
1 new boat, for Schuylkill Navigation Co. J. H.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE BARBAROUS AND RETROGRADE POLICY OF CHINA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

When in June, 1868, the Chinese Embassy, headed by Mr. Burlingame, was honored with a public reception by the Congress of the United States, we felt encouraged to believe, and we wrote accordingly, that a new era had dawned upon the world. It seemed as if, at last, light had penetrated the dark places of the earth, and as if even exclusive China were yielding to the benign and genial influence. Our hope was strengthened and our pride was flattered by the fact that the liberal policy of which the embassy was the expression had been brought about largely by the influence of an American. The appointment of Mr. Burlingame as chief of the embassy which was to visit the Government of the United States and the various courts of Europe, was a recognition of the merits of the man and a compliment to us as a people, both of which we felt proud to acknowledge. The failure of that embassy, not through the faults of Mr. Burlingame, who, unhappily, was called away too soon, or through the faults of the great Western Powers, who were, all of them, kind and courteous in the extreme, but through the inherent perversity of the Chinese character, has rendered it impossible for the governments and peoples of the civilized world for many years to come to have any faith in Chinese promises. What "*Punica fides*" meant in the days of ancient Rome, when Rome was yet uncorrupted, Chinese faith means to-day.

The demand which has just been made upon the ambassadors of the various powers by the imperial government of China dissipates every fond hope to which the Burlingame mission gave birth. The Tien-tsin massacre, which was horrible and barbarous beyond anything which has occurred in modern times, and which took place while the embassy was on its tour through Europe, was no doubt discouraging. But the government officials denied the responsibility, and feebly attempted for a time to throw the blame on the shoulders of certain ignorant fanatics. Disposed to be just to the Government of China in what we were willing to believe a trying and transitional period, we have waited to see the offenders brought to justice; but we have waited in vain, or rather we have waited to find insult added to injury. In place of an apology and a promise to do what is right, there is made upon the representatives of the civilized powers of the world a demand which can only be answered properly by swift and efficient punishment. To make our position plain and intelligible to our readers we reproduce the despatch which we printed some days ago. The demand made by the Chinese Government is as follows:—

First. That schools for the education of females be abolished.

Second. That the teaching to males, subjects of the empire, of all doctrines opposed to those of Confucius, be forbidden.

Third. That missionaries shall be considered Chinese subjects.

Fourth. That women shall not be permitted access to the empire in that capacity.

The foreign ambassadors are also notified that the attendance of women upon religious service made one of the occasions for the recent massacres of foreigners, and that "though those events cannot but be deplored by the Imperial Government, compensation for their commission is absolutely refused."

We collect money for China; educate missionaries, male and female, for China; build schools and churches in China—in the good work all Christian nations and all names and denominations of Christians unite—and this is our reward. A more deliberate insult was never flung in the teeth of united Christendom. Look at the different items of this Chinese ultimatum. In the mission schools we seek to educate the female as well as the male. China says the girls must not be educated. Let our women's rights women think of this. So much for the first item. The second item is worse than the first. All doctrines taught to males, subjects of the empire, must be in harmony with the teachings of Confucius; if not, they must be forbidden. Under this qualification the missionary must have a small chance. Another demand is that we must send no more female missionaries. The last is that the missionaries, who, of course, must be males, are to be regarded as Chinese subjects. The imperial Chinese manifesto is honored with an addenda which informs us that the presence of women at the religious services was one of the principal causes of the "recent massacres"—massacres which the Imperial Government deplores, but will not compensate. What we have said we repeat. This language is an outrage upon the whole civilized world. It concerns the United States deeply, because our missionaries all over the East, from Egypt to Japan, are numerous, dutiful, and successful, according to their own hopes and the plans of their employers. It concerns Great Britain quite as much as ourselves. It concerns France—poor France, to-day. It concerns the Pope. It concerns Germany. It concerns Russia, which is a great Eastern power. China has really insulted the civilization of the West. Trade, the gospel, the telegraph, the steamboat, the steam plough, the steam car, the newspaper, all force us onward. Exclusive China resists in the interests of a so-called civilization which is as antiquated as the habits of the men who lived before the flood, or of our own Indians, who have found their epithalamium in Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

How is this stupidity on the part of China to be overcome? Precisely as it was overcome in 1857-8, by the combined forces of Europe and America. Russia, America, England, and France then brought China to her senses. What happened in the summer of 1858, when the allies moved up the Peiho river, compelling China to submit to all demands, must be repeated as soon as possible if in that great populous empire of the East Western—or, as we prefer to call it, Christian—civilization is to be respected. It is our opinion that this fresh Chinese trouble is due to the unhappy collapse of France. Eight years ago—five years ago, the name of Napoleon was potent in China. The collapse of the empire has made China impertinent. It is our conviction that a combination of the Christian powers is all that is required to bring China to her senses. In the interests of civilization, in the interests of Christianity, in the interests of common sense we advise this combination. Barbarism is in our way. Let us put it down. On this continent at least we are not unkind to the "heathen Chinee." Christian civilization demands the free and not unjust use of the world. Let us have it. A fresh combination of the great powers—France, of course, included—might make an end of all this trouble. For the sake of European civilization and for the sake of Christianity generally let us hope that President Grant and Prince Bismarck, and Prince Gortschakoff and M. Thiers, will all unite and batter down this modern Chinese wall. The plain duty of the civilized world is to put down this modern barbarism. Our kinsmen and friends, our brothers and sisters call to us for help. Let us respond with effect.

THE ASCENDENCY OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The determined attitude of the Southern wing of the Democratic party has already forced the Northern Democracy to abandon the "dead-issue" platform. State sovereignty is to be resuscitated and negro suffrage is to be revived as a minor issue, and an attempt to "overthrow the abominable legislation which a Republican Congress" has attempted to fasten on the country is to be made. The address of the Democratic members of Congress was coldly received at the South, because it contained an implied recommendation that the situation should be accepted. In some Southern Democratic papers it was published without a word of comment, and by others it was "damned with faint praise." The Southern Democracy, unmindful of the lesson of 1868, insist that the reconstruction measures shall be declared "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null, and void." The manner of the declaration and the authority by which it is to be made are not indicated. The people of the State of New York know that, having the power, the Democracy will hesitate at nothing. The Constitution, which is held in so much lip reverence by them, is disregarded when its provisions interfere with schemes for extending and perpetuating the power of their party leaders.

The legislation which the Democracy characterize as "abominable" is that resulting from the war. The thirteenth amendment is acquiesced in, but the fourteenth and fifteenth, and consequent legislation are, according to the Democratic idea, unconstitutional. It is difficult to understand how an amendment to the Constitution which has been incorporated into it in the manner required by that instrument can be unconstitutional. A law may be unconstitutional, but to say that the Constitution is unconstitutional is a contradiction in terms. An instrument cannot violate itself. The amendments were proposed and ratified by the constitutional number of States, and after being so ratified became a part of the original instrument, and are as much a portion of the Constitution as that which was accepted by the thirteen original States, or any of the amendments to it that have since been made.

The surrender of the Northern to the Southern Democracy has been made sooner than was expected. That the North would yield was certain from the beginning, but it was thought that for very shame the position would not be abandoned at the first attack. The Democratic party lives in the past—it is ten years behind the times. The issues of 1860, which have been settled at the cost of so much blood and treasure, and which have been twice, since then, pronounced upon by the people, are to be prominent in the campaign of 1872. The mission of the Democratic party, if it has any, is to walk backward, and to make true, if possible, the declaration of the Chicago Convention "that nothing has been accomplished by the war." Upon the issues of State sovereignty and negro suffrage, the Democracy base a policy which, though vaguely defined, is well understood at the North. In the South it is boldly said that the reconstruction measures are "unconstitutional, null, and void," and shall be so declared when the Democratic party comes into power. On questions of finance, revenue, and civil service reform, the Democracy have enough to say, and make brave promises of what they will do when the people confer power upon them. Ample opportunity has been given the Democratic party for favorable action on revenue reform, but in every instance where a tax has been removed or the tariff amended, the majority of the Democratic members of Congress have voted against the measure. Like the Bourbons, the leaders of the Democratic party have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. While the Republican party is progressing, dealing with new issues, and evolving a policy which will make the country rich, prosperous, and happy, the Democratic party remains stuck fast in the slough of State sovereignty and negro suffrage.

OVERWORKING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The new Department of Public Instruction, which takes the place of the old Board of Education, was organized last Saturday. Several of the commissioners made speeches at the opening meeting advocating an entire reform of the prevailing system of management of our public schools, and the bringing of it thoroughly into accordance with the latest discoveries in the art of teaching. It is to be hoped that they may be allowed to accomplish their desires, and to make every improvement which can be made. And while they are engaged in their task, we trust they will not overlook the important matter of the number of hours of attendance and the amount of work required of pupils.

A pretty widespread conviction has manifested itself lately among intelligent people that too much is usually exacted of school children. It is but a few weeks since a number of the parents of pupils attending the Latin School in Boston united in a request for shortening the school hours, by omitting the customary Saturday's session. At Louisville, Ky., the question in reference to the public schools of the city was last week submitted to the parents, and it was decided by a vote of 3976 to 1797 to substitute for two sessions a day, amounting to six hours, one session of five hours, and that interrupted by two recesses of fifteen minutes each. Mr. James Parton, in a letter published in last week's *Public School Journal*, speaks with his characteristic energy of what he calls "the massacre of the innocents" by overworking their brains. And when, a year or two ago, we uttered our warning against the same evil, a flood of letters from anxious parents thanked us for it, and expressed their hearty approval of our sentiments.

As a writer from whom Mr. Parton quotes very justly says, the chief business of children is to grow;" and any system of education which interferes with this important duty is necessarily a bad one. Everybody knows that excessive bodily effort stunts the physical growth of children—such, for instance, as those employed in mines and factories; and excessive mental effort is no less fatal to health and perfect development. It has been decided by the best medical authorities that the limit of mental labor for an ordinary adult is five hours a day, and that all beyond this is at the expense of health and strength. How much more injurious, then, must it be to exact of a child not five, but six, seven, and eight hours of hard study daily!

It is a mistake, too, to suppose that anything is really gained in hastening a child's education by stimulating it to undue exertion. Experience has demonstrated that a few hours of study a day, supplemented with proper physical exercise, result in more thorough and permanent unfolding of the faculties than many hours of close application alone. A child is really better educated for not being pushed on too fast. Besides, what is the use to a man or woman of a mind crammed with learning and versed in science and metaphysics, if bodily health be wanting? A bad digestion and a head never free from pain will paralyze the brightest intellect, and render unavailable all the dear-bought acquisitions of years. A comparatively limited education, backed by a strong and vigorous physical constitution, will accomplish far more in the battle of life than the greatest acquirements coupled with feebleness and ill health. The able men and the influential women of the day are not those who have had the most schooling, but those whose bodily strength enables them to endure the most mental as well as physical fatigue.

We are glad to be able to acknowledge that our public schools have been greatly improved during the past few years in respect of this matter. The hours of labor for the children, both in school and out of school, have been materially shortened from those formerly exacted. Let our new commissioners take up the work and carry it on, until the rising generation shall be completely exempt from the curse which has hitherto afflicted their predecessors.

OUR NATIONAL WEALTH AS REVEALED BY THE CENSUS.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The Census Bureau has so far progressed with its labors as to be able to present us with a concrete statement of the total wealth of the nation, as assessed for purposes of taxation. The figures do not give the true value of the property, as estimated by the census-takers, but they give the sum total of the valuation, as obtained from the local tax assessors of every State, upon which all State taxes are assessed. It may seem at first sight that figures coming from such a source are not of a highly trustworthy character. Indeed, we know that the assessments are very defective from the ignorance of the officials, or from their carelessness. But they are, nevertheless, of the greatest importance. Based as they are upon actual assessments upon which the payment of money depends, open as they are to correction from all injured parties, including, as they do, the whole tax-paying portion of the people, compared with whose vast numbers the intentional cases of false valuation must come to be very insignificant, these tax returns are fully as reliable as, if not far more reliable than, the loose and inconclusive returns from volunteer statements, or valuations obtained by a host of ignorant and, perhaps, incompetent census subordinates. Making allowance for the invariable practice of assessing property for tax purposes at much less than its market value, an undervaluation which is recognized and established by universal custom, if not by law, these tax returns are considered by competent statisticians far more valuable for ascertaining the wealth of the people than those of the census. But lest exception be taken to this position, which is also denied by many, we propose, in examining the figures just published, to confine ourselves, in all comparisons, to figures obtained from the same source, so that all may be alike affected by the same objection, and the value of the comparison not invalidated.

According to these returns, the total value of property of every description in the United States in 1870, with certain exceptions to be referred to hereafter, was, in round numbers, $13,000,000,000, against $10,500,000,000 in 1860, showing an increase in value of $2,500,000,000, or less than twenty-five per cent., during the ten years. If we compare this increase with that of the previous decade, we find that, from 1850 to 1860, the increase was from $6,000,000,000 to $10,500,000,000, an increase of $4,500,000,000, or precisely seventy-five per cent. In other words, the increase in the previous decade was precisely three times as great as during the last. Prior to 1860 we were getting rich three times as fast as since 1860.

Prior to 1860 we had no debt of any consequence. We now owe, in round numbers, $2,500,000,000. It we deduct what we owe from what we possess, we find that our net possessions are about the same in 1870 as they were in 1860, in other words, that all the people in the country together have no more wealth in 1870 than they had in 1860. But as the number of people in the country has increased during that period from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000, there are now 40,000,000 of people who own no more property to-day than 30,000,000 of people owned ten years ago; in other words, the average wealth of each inhabitant of the United States is to-day twenty-five per cent. less than it was ten years ago.

However much we might be tempted to let these results stand as confirmation of all the arguments for years urged by the *Nation* in refutation of the absurd belief that we were rapidly growing rich on waste, and extravagance, and destruction, we are, nevertheless, obliged to point out that they are not necessarily conclusive as to the condition of the whole country. Although it is impossible for any part of it to be impoverished without all other parts being more or less affected in a similar manner, yet there is a nominal impoverishment which directly affects the owner without diminishing the real wealth of the country. In 1860, slaves were counted as property. Valuing five millions of slaves at an average price of $300, we could at once account for an apparent loss of 1500 millions of dollars by the act of emancipation. Besides, the loss of the slaves rendered temporarily valueless, or at least much less valuable, great plantations and other tracts of land, which had heretofore constituted a great part of the wealth of some of the Southern States. And in addition, a large part of the loss and destruction of the war of Rebellion fell most directly upon the seceding States themselves. If we, therefore, examine separately all the so-called slave States, excluding Missouri, which was a slave State only in name, and excluding Alabama and Texas, the figures for which two latter are omitted throughout the returns, but including Virginia and West Virginia, we find that the wealth of the nine leading Southern States has actually decreased more than 1800 millions of dollars during the decade. The South has lost in wealth; the North, East, and West have made not only the entire apparent gain, but have gained enough besides to make up the Southern loss. Separating the two sections, we say that the South has largely decreased in wealth, nearly fifty per cent., while the rest of the country has increased from 6500 millions in 1860 to 10,800 millions in 1870, an increase of nearly 68 per cent. It will be observed that even this rate of increase falls materially behind that of the previous decade, even when leaving the debt out of consideration. Taking the debt into account, we arrive at the conclusion that the South has lost largely in wealth, while the rest of the country has increased about thirty per cent. during the decade, against an increase of seventy-five per cent. during the previous decade. This is the most favorable result to be deduced from the figures submitted by the Census Bureau.

There are some other results of interest to be derived from these statistics. The assessments separate real estate from all other kinds of property. Heretofore the increase in the wealth of the country has been far largest in the kind of property called personal, which includes railroads, bank and insurance stocks, merchandise, machinery, furniture, cattle, crops, agricultural implements, everything, in short, except the land and the buildings on it; everything that contributes most largely to the production of wealth, is the best evidence of wealth, and constitutes the truest measure of our civilization. In personal property, the increase during the last decade was ninety-five per cent. During the present decade there has been a positive decrease. But if, remembering that the slaves were formerly counted as personal property, and that it is on this kind of property, too, that the destruction of war generally falls, we compare the position of the non-slaveholding States with that of ten years ago, we find that here personal property in these has increased about forty-seven per cent., against a corresponding increase of ninety-five per cent., or almost double, for the previous ten years. The increase in the amount and value of everything that contributes to the comfort, the well-being, the amenities, and the progress of life has been just one-half as rapid as during the previous decade. But when we remember that real estate now contributes nothing whatever directly to the expenses of the General Government, or to the payment of interest and principal of the public debt, that, on the contrary, all United States taxes are borne by the consumers or employers of personal property, chiefly in proportion to the personal property so employed, and that the total assessed value of the entire personal property of the country is not equal to twice the amount of the national debt, it must be apparent that the increase in the personal property is not sufficient to affect the national debt.

The real estate valuation of the ten years preceding 1860 increased sixty-four per cent. at the time when the country was truly prosperous, and when personal property increased ninety-five per cent. During the ten years following 1860, when war has destroyed a large amount of wealth, and when personal property has increased only forty-seven per cent., we yet find that real estate has increased seventy-five per cent., or actually eleven per cent. more than during the previous decade. That there cannot be any true foundation for this advance in the value of real estate in a country where territory is unlimited, in a time when a large section of the country has been sunk for years in ruin, and when the true wealth of a country, its personal property, is increasing so slowly, if at all, must be evident to every one who attentively examines the subject. The value of real estate is measured almost exclusively by the prosperity of the community, all theories to the contrary notwithstanding, and for real estate to advance largely while general prosperity is nearly stationary is possible only as a result of gigantic speculation based upon widespread delusion.

The true condition of the country, as shown by the assessment statistics just published by the Census Bureau, is simply this:—The progress in wealth of the entire country is not equal to the increase in the national debt, without counting the enormously increased debts of States, counties, and towns. The former slaveholding States have very materially declined in wealth. The rest of the country has advanced in wealth beyond the accumulation of the debt, about one-third as much as in the previous decade; but even this advance is chiefly due to the fictitious rise in the prices of real estate due to speculation.

MEDICAL.

This wonderful medicine cures all Diseases and Pain, including RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS' DANCE, CHILLS AND FEVER, by electrifying and strengthening the entire Nervous System, restoring the insensible perspiration, and at once giving new life and vigor to the whole frame. ONE TEASPOONFUL WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE IN A FEW MINUTES.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

Having seen the wonderful curative effects of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE in cases of approaching Paralysis, severe Neuralgia, Debility, and other nervous diseases, I most heartily recommend its use as a most valuable medicine. Yours truly,

S. M. MALLORY, M. D.,
No. 481 Fourth avenue,
Corner Thirty-second street.

4 19 wsmtf 2p

A valuable Indian compound, for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Cancer, Salt Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs, and barks that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon these complaints are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS,
BOSTON, MASS.
Price $1·25. Sold by all Druggists. 4 29 sw9t

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
An Elegant Residence,
WITH STABLE,
AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water. (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 5tt No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

NINETY-THREE ACRES FARM—FOR sale or exchange for city property, or good merchandise, situated in Richland township, Bucks county.

R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, with side yard, BROAD and MASTER Streets. Lot 50 by 200 feet deep to Carlisle street.

R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, with side yard, No. 1413 N. EIGHTEENTH Street, or will be exchanged.

R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANTLY located COTTAGE, at CAPE MAY, furnished throughout.

R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone RESIDENCE, No. 1917 CHESNUT Street, with side yard. Lot 44½ by 178 feet.

R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK, and a great bargain given. A desirable new dwelling on Walnut street, above Thirty-fourth. Apply at once to THOMAS ALLEN, No. 3933 CHESNUT Street, Real Estate Agent. 4 27 6t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

SCHOOL LANE COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—Mansion House, furnished, will be let for the summer months; 16 rooms, besides 2 bath-rooms; ice house, grapery, green house, stables, kitchen garden, and 9 acres of land. All in complete order. 10 minutes of two railway stations.

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 N. FIFTH Street,
4 24 9t* Philadelphia.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.

JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1 3t* No. 122 South FRONT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have opened their Spring Assortment of
DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.

Piques in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low.
Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts.
A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Caps for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RECEIVED DAILY.
INFANTS' OUTFITS on hand and made to order. 3 18w3m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [3 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three valuable buildings lots, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335 North Seventh street. All those three contiguous lots of ground situate on the east side of Seventh street, north of Thompson street, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335; each lot containing in front on Seventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Nos. 1331 and 1333 each subject to a yearly ground rent of $63, No. 1335 clear of all incumbrance. They will be sold separately or together. Terms, cash.

No. 2. Two-story brick building and large lot, Nos. 1336 and 1338 Marshall street. All that large and valuable lot of ground, with the two-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the west side of Marshall street, above Thompson street, Nos. 1336 and 1338; containing in front on Marshall street 36 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 10 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE—ESTATE OF Sarah L. Davis, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very desirable Farm, 90 acres, Norristown turnpike, Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 1¼ miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen turnpike. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm of 90 acres, situate on the west side of the Norristown turnpike, 5 miles above Norristown, 1¼ miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, about 23 miles from Philadelphia. The improvements are a genteel 2½-story frame house; has hall in the centre, 9 rooms, etc.; large stone barn with accommodations for 23 head horn cattle and 7 horses. Ice-house, spring-house, carriage-house, and outbuildings; water in every field; fruit and shade trees; vegetable garden; large front on the turnpike, with desirable building sites. Terms—Two-thirds cash. Immediate possession. Dr. Thomas Davis, at Collegeville, will convey visitors to the farm.

By order of Mary A. Davis, administratrix.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, [1 28 stutfrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CABLE SCREW WIRE
BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRY A PAIR,

And you will use no others. They are the most Pliable, Durable, and Comfortable goods in the market. Their success is unprecedented, and they are rapidly superseding sewed and pegged work wherever introduced. [4 14 fmwlm

Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,
HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuthssm PHILADELPHIA.

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,
AND
SUN UMBRELLAS.
JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer,
Nos. 2 and 4 North FOURTH Street.
4 21 fmwlm PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 18

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.
A Full Assortment.
OUR OWN GROWTH.
COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO.,
SEED GROWERS,
4 4 tufs tf Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

PRIME HEAVY SEED OATS.
COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO.,
Seed Growers,
Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

TELFORD PAVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

It is the general desire of our citizens that Broad street should have an improved pavement, the material of which must be durable, presenting a smooth, agreeable surface for driving over, and sufficient hardness to stand the wear and tear of travel. The following plan is suggested, believing it possesses merit beyond all others:—Broad street from curb to curb, say, is about eighty feet in width. On each side, twenty-five feet out from the curb, lay a first-class, solid Belgian block pavement for the business traffic, and to protect the entrance to sewers, gutters, etc. In the centre, thirty feet in width, lay what is known as the "Telford," a substantial, smooth roadway, clean and noiseless, delightful to drive upon, and not in the least damaging to horses and carriages. The Telford plan is not like the McAdam process, such as is made on country roads where dirt and stone are used, but not sufficient to be called a pavement. The Telford form of pavement is now the first in public favor in England, where the experience of the best engineering skill strongly endorses its merits. In Regent street, London, and other avenues more travelled than even Broadway, N. Y., is, it has proved a great success. It has also received the endorsement of eminent engineers in this country, and is now being laid on the new avenues called the Boulevards in New York. The pavement is all made of pure stone, hard trap rock, or the best broken granite. It should be at least sixteen inches in the strata, the foundation to be of pieces about eight inches in diameter, the larger sides down, carefully laid by hand and separately rammed home, so as to form a substantial substratum. Upon this is placed another layer of six inches of smaller stone, rolled down to four inches; a third layer of still smaller stones surmounts the whole, and this is again settled to four inches by a powerful steam roller, weighing about eighteen tons, which completely compacts the mass together, leaving a perfectly smooth surface of mosaic work so dense and hard that it may be swept as clean as a floor. No sand or gravel is used, as it is found that they, being naturally softer than the hard stone, are apt to form dust and mud, besides weakening the texture and uniform density of the road. The cost of this pavement need not exceed three ($3) dollars per square yard, and can be guaranteed for three years to be in as good, if not better, condition than when it is first laid. After that it can be kept in as good order for about one cent per square yard per annum for an indefinite period—outlasting, it is believed, the lifetime of the youngest of the rising generation. This is one dollar less cost per square yard than the cheapest wood pavement, to say nothing of the subsequent expense for renewals and repairs which the destructible nature of wood will require. Allowing the difference in first cost between this pavement and wood to be but one dollar per square yard, it is evident that the interest of this difference will more than keep the stone pavement in order perpetually. This style of pavement is considered to have more positive advantages and less defects than any of the patented pavements that have been tested, and the cost is less, combining all the requisite conditions for covering the principal avenue of our city—luxury of driving, economy of construction, saving of horses and carriages, noiselessness, cleanliness in all weathers, or facility of reaching sewers, water or gas pipes. There is no patent to encumber the construction on either the Telford style or the Belgian block pavement. It would be open to fair competition from responsible parties that the work should be done carefully, in the most thorough manner, avoiding all rings or jobs in the improvement of the street. A complete constructed *Telford drive*, thirty feet in width, on Broad street, the whole length from League Island to the Park, and even northward to the Delaware, flanked on each side within the business limits of the city with a solid Belgian pavement twenty-five feet out from the curb, would enable Philadelphia to present a magnificent, clean, durable paved avenue unequalled in any other city in the world.

L. P. ASHMEAD.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The German Peace Festival parade will include bakers, lounge manufacturers, carpenters, milkmen, hat makers, and in fact nearly all trades in the ranks on the 15th instant.

—1647 persons have received the benefits of the Fuel Savings Society, 50 per cent. of them being sewing and washing women.

—The thermometer yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock was 69 degrees.

—The Public Buildings Commission did not meet yesterday for want of a quorum.

—Liscomb Cook, whose swindling piano operations were noticed yesterday, has been held in $1800 bail by Alderman Kerr.

—The Newsboys' Home at No. 915 Locust street last year furnished 9800 boys with sleeping accommodations and served 16,000 meals. The board at the house is 25 cents per day.

—N. Peterson, a German, was decoyed into a Locust street den on Saturday night last and robbed of $90 and a meerschaum pipe.

—The coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict of death from effusion on the brain, in the case of Edward Kelly, who died at Spafford and Bainbridge streets yesterday morning.

—William F. Watson is now in custody in the charge of robbing the house of J. W. McBride, No. 1210 South Eighteenth street, in December last.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Connecticut Legislature meets today.

—Some of the Centennial Commissioners were yesterday appointed by President Grant.

—A Cabinet meeting was yesterday held at Washington, for the first time in several weeks.

—In California, this season, the fruit crop will be immense, and the vintage is estimated at ten million gallons.

—Lewis M. Roberts, a notorious counterfeiter, with thirteen of his confederates, was yesterday arrested at Pittsburg.

—The threatened dead-lock in the Pennsylvania Legislature has been averted through the counsels of moderate men of both political parties.

—All of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company's men have accepted the proposition made them, and have resolved to go to work to-morrow.

—The American Medical Association Convention met at San Francisco yesterday, and over two hundred physicians from the Eastern States were in attendance.

—The extensive machine shop and a portion of the tube works of Seyfert, McManus & Co., at Reading, Pa., were burned last night, involving a loss of about one hundred thousand dollars.

—The newspaper press of Chicago sharply criticise the recent action of the grand jury of Cooke county, Ill., in discharging from custody H. A. Leonard, who was in prison for killing Dr. Scanlan, his brother-in-law, a few weeks ago.

—In the case of A. D. Putnam, of New York city, who came to his death from blows inflicted upon his head one evening last week, the coroner's jury have declared William Foster the perpetrator of the outrageous deed, and he has been indicted by the grand jury for the murder.

—Judge Bedford, of the New York Court of General Sessions, yesterday, in delivering his charge to the jury, said that many instances are known where car conductors and drivers are accomplices of thieves and other rascals, who ply their nefarious vocations among the passengers.

Foreign Affairs.

—Napoleon declared on Monday that he would not return to France.

—The Communists deny the report of recent Versaillist victories.

—The Italian Senate continues the discussion of the Papal guarantees.

—The Commune has issued a decree appointing a committee of safety.

—The Roumanian Government has decided to reduce its standing army.

—There was heavy cannonading yesterday along the whole line before Paris.

—It is reported that General Dombrowski and his staff have been captured.

—The sums demanded by the Commune of the railway companies have been paid.

—The principal barricades in Paris have been converted into strong earthworks.

—The bill to incorporate Alsace and Lorraine was yesterday before the German Parliament.

—The Government of Baden has decide to abolish all the foreign legations of the Grand Duchy after November next.

—The arrest of General Cluseret was ordered because he was guilty of negligence by which the safety of Fort d'Issy was compromised.

—The Versaillist Government and their troops decline to respect the banners of the Freemasons which have been planted on the ramparts of Paris.

—Agents of the Commune who went to London to enter into contracts for the revictualling of Paris, upon thirty days' credit, have been unsuccessful.

—A festival, in which the King and Queen of Spain participated, was given in Madrid yesterday, in commemoration of the rising against the French in 1808.

—A London despatch asserts that Thiers has determined upon a *coup d'etat* after entering Paris, which has for its object the making of himself and MacMahon joint regents along with the Empress Eugenie.

The New Collector.

The following are the appointments made by Colonel J. W. Forney, Collector of the Port:—

Allen C. Michener, assistant cashier, Phila.
Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, superintendent of bonded warehouses, *City Item*, Philadelphia.
Theodore H. Knight, clerk, Philadelphia.
A. W. Kimmel, clerk, Indiana county, Pa.
George W. Barner, clerk, Germantown.
James W. Allen, clerk, Philadelphia.
J. W. Cake, Jr., clerk, Northumberland county.
T. W. Shankland, day inspector, Philadelphia.
James H. Cox, day inspector, Germantown.
M. Sheridan, day inspector, Bucks county, Pa.
John Jones, day inspector, Philadelphia.
John L. Negle, day inspector, Union co., Pa.
J. A. Paine, day inspector, Corry, Erie co.
J. L. C. Tatem, day inspector, Woodbury, N. J.
Theodore Wyser, night inspector, Phila.
John Scott, night inspector, Phila.
E. Brenner, night inspector, Lancaster, Pa.
William S. Stockton, night inspector, *Morning Post*, Phila.
Joseph Schaeffer, night inspector, Phila.
Thomas Brines, night inspector, Phila.
Captain Sheetz, night inspector, *Sunday Republic*, Phila.
Thomas Blakely, night inspector, *Evening Star*, Phila.
J. G. Sticker, night inspector, Phila.
Dr. D. B. McGinley, assistant storekeeper, Phila.
Frank Bonham, beamsman, Phila.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Man Killed by the Explosion of a Soda Water Fountain.

A dreadful accident occurred at Washington on Saturday, whereby a young man named John E. Yonson, a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Samuel F. Shreve, was fatally injured, and Dr. Shreve himself very seriously and dangerously hurt. It seems that Dr. Shreve and his assistant were engaged in charging a soda fountain in a small room attached to the store, when the fountain exploded with terrible effect, forcing Dr. Shreve up against the ceiling and hurling young Yonson out of the room with both thighs deeply lacerated, so that in a comparatively short time he lost nearly all the blood in his body. The immediate agent in the laceration appears to have been a piece of sheet copper from the side of the fountain, weighing nearly nine pounds, which was folded over three or four times by the force of the explosion. The young man was taken to his home in the Seventh Ward of the city, where he died in a few hours. It was stated that a piece of the detached metal was also imbedded in Dr. Shreve's breast. It is thought that the force of the explosion was about that of five atmospheres, or seventy pounds to the square inch.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.
"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.
"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.
"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.
"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.
"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.
Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM
No. 7 S. TENTH Street.
Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.
The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw2m] G. F. WEEKS.

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,
Imported and for sale by
DALLETT & SON,
4 4 1m No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad.
Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is progressing at the rate of one to two miles per day. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 550.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

We are now selling and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also on
25,000 ACRES OF LAND
to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations:—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. That is, in addition to their character as a first-class prompt-paying Railroad security, these bonds are in effect Land Warrants bearing a profitable rate of interest until exchanged for Homesteads, at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM.

SINKING FUND.

The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres, having an average soil of great fertility, in a climate that is simply unsurpassed. The Trustees of the Mortgage, Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson, are required to devote the proceeds of all Land Sales to the repurchase and cancellation of the Company's Bonds. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds (now selling) before they fall due.

PROFITABLE AND SAFE.

With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe. In view of the Government's expectation soon to call for the surrender of its outstanding 6 per cent. Bonds, under the present movement for funding the debt at lower interest, many holders of United States Five-Twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their annual income.

OTHER SECURITIES—AGENCIES.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. AGENCIES for the sale of this loan are established in nearly every city and important town throughout the United States and Canada. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Philadelphia, New York, Washington,
FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO

For sale in Philadelphia by
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. Third st.
WM. T. ELBERT, No. 321 Walnut street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 Walnut street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 S. Third street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 S. Third street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 S. Third street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 S. Third street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 S. Third street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 S. Third street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 S. Third street.
H. B. WILTBANK, No. 305 Walnut street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 S. Third Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 S. Third st.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 313½ Walnut street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. Third street.
MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 S. Third street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 S. Third street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 S. Third street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO, No. 309 Walnut st.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. cor. Third & Chesnut.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 S. Third street.
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7 PER CENT. BONDS,
Free of Taxes.
We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company
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At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.
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With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at
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In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general
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Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.
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HIGHWAY PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 5th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of
EIGHTH STREET, from Vine street to Willow street.
On NINTH STREET, from Wood street to Willow street.
On PHILIP STREET, from a point sixty feet south of Diamond street to Morris street.
On MASTER STREET, from Mascher street to west curb line of Front street.
On CHERRY STREET, and on the line of Kershaw street from Fifteenth street to Race street.
On PINE STREET, from Ninth street to Tenth street.
On CHESNUT STREET, from Nineteenth street to Twentieth street.
On SEVENTEENTH STREET, from Mount Vernon street to Wallace street.
On THIRTEENTH STREET, from Coates street to Olive street, and
On OLIVE STREET, from Thirteenth street to Broad street.
On SEVENTH STREET, from Coates street to Brown Street.
On THIRTEENTH STREET, from Columbia to Montgomery avenue.
On FORTY-SECOND STREET, from Baltimore avenue to Kingsessing avenue.
On THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET to Irving street, thence up Irving street to Thirty-eighth street.
The foregoing Sewers to be three feet in diameter, and to be constructed in the usual form.
On GERMANTOWN AMD SUSQUEHANNA AVENUES, from Sixth street to a point 485 feet north of Susquehanna avenue on the said Germantown avenue, and
On SANSOM STREET, from Thirty-second street to Thirty-third street, to be two feet six inches in diameter.
With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in the Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.
If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.
All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.
MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
5 3 3t Chief Com'r of Highways.

Philadelphia Hardware House.
LAWN MOWERS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
JAMES M. VANCE & CO.,
No. 211 MARKET STREET,
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All are pleased with the Wonderful MAJILTONS,
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
SUPERB SCENERY,
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MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2,
for which Secured Seats can be obtained. A Special "Matinee."
Box Sheet at BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at ACADEMY, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. Children under 15, 50c.
Performance begins at 8 and closes at 11·10. 5 1 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 3, third night of the distinguished Tragedienne MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
in the Grand Romantic Drama, in 4 acts, of SNARE; OR, WHAT CAN'T MONEY DO?
Clara Melville.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Henry Melville.....Mr. J. C. McCollom
THURSDAY — SNARE; OR, WHAT CAN'T MONEY DO?
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS—EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
SATURDAY—MRS. BOWERS MATINEE.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
SARATOGA.
MR. JAMES LEWIS,
MISSES KATE NEWTON AND MAY FISK,
and the entire
DAVENPORT STAR COMPANY.
OBSERVE.
SARATOGA will be performed on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
TO-NIGHT, and till further notice,
Mr. Brougham's celebrated Creation of MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock.....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
aided by the full Company, and the HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Craig, Saville, Thayer, and Maeder.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JOHN BROUGHAM.

A CONCERT IN AID OF THE MARKET SQUARE CHURCH of GERMANTOWN will be given at the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 4, 1871, at 8 o'clock, by prominent members of the Handel and Haydn Society of Philadelphia.
The programme will comprise choice selections from the old masters, and choruses from the best oratorios.
Conductor.....W. A. ULMER.
Pianist.....THOMAS A'BECKET, Jr.
Tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the principal drug stores, Gates', Parker's, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. 4 27 7t

GRAND ORGAN CONCERTS AT THE ARCH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
S. E. corner BROAD and ARCH Streets,
On THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 4 and 11.
Conducted by Messrs. M. H. CROSS and H. G. THUNDER, assisted by Messrs. H. A. CLARK, SPENCER HUDNUT, and RICHARD ZECKWIR (late of Conservatory at Leipsic), Organists; WENZEL KOPTA, Solo Violinist, and eminent vocal and instrumental talent.
Tickets One Dollar, for sale at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and Methodist Episcopal Book Rooms, No. 1015 Arch street. 4 29 smwth4t

GEORGE A. CONLY'S GRAND CONCERT.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1871.
CONCERT HALL.
Under the direction of Signor ETTORE BARILI, assisted by the eminent artists Messrs. Carl Wolfsohn, William Stoll, Jr., Alfredo Barili, and Maestro Antonio Barili, of New York. Also, the distinguished amateurs, Misses Virginia Paris, Lizzie McCartney, and Leonie Petry, and Mr. William Bradshaw.
Tickets One Dollar, at Music Stores and at Concert Hall. 5 1 5t

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Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CURIOSITIES.
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, IN THE LECTURE ROOM.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
MONDAY, May 8—RIP VAN WINKLE.
Admission 25 cents, to all attractions. 12 12 tf

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IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK OF MISS KATE FISHER
and her beautiful horse "Wonder," in the Great Drama of
THE FRENCH SPY ON HORSEBACK.
Grand Olio Entertainment.
REMEMBER MARKS' BENEFIT.
FRENCH SPY AND JACK SHEPPARD.

THE ALHAMBRA, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch.
MONDAY, April 17,
And every evening during the week, the GREAT CALIFORNIA CONSTELLATION OF VARIETY ARTISTES,
FIFTY IN NUMBER.
FIFTY IN NUMBER.
4 17tf FIFTY IN NUMBER.
Don't fail to go to the great Variety Theatre to-night.

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

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This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
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ALL NEW STYLES,
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LEAF TOBACCO.
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE anti-Penn Squareites have not as yet made any great amount of headway in the Legislature with their projects to defeat the will of the people of this city, as plainly expressed at the election of last October. Both on Monday and yesterday bills to abolish the commission, or to alter its complexion, were proposed, and we have no doubt that they will be defeated if they are brought to a final vote. Mr. Dechert on Monday urged as a reason for the passage of his bill to abolish the Building Commission that 30,000 petitioners had asked for it. This would have perhaps been a very good reason had not the citizens of Philadelphia expressed their opinion already in a much better way than is possible by petition. The Washington Square site obtained 32,825 votes last October, and these votes were given by citizens who had a right to say where they preferred to have the public buildings located. On the other hand, 51,625 voters declared in favor of Penn Square, and in common honesty and decency the wishes of the majority should have been respected and all further controversy avoided. The Washington Square party, however, determined to carry its point by fair means or foul, and nothing has been left undone to render the popular decision of last October void. Until it is able, however, to present some stronger arguments than it has yet done, it is entitled to no consideration whatever at the hands of the Legislature, and it will be a gross outrage upon the citizens of Philadelphia if by any legislative act the whole public buildings controversy is reopened, and we are put back to where we stood a year ago. The petition now before the Legislature, and which Mr. Dechert uses as his most potent argument for the abolition of the Building Commission, has been signed by no one knows who. The signatures of men, women, and children and Jerseymen are appended to it, and the number of duplicates and manufactured names it would puzzle the getters-up of the document themselves to find out. With all their opportunities for sending a practically unlimited list of names to Harrisburg the anti-Penn Squareites have only been able to attach 30,000 to their petition, whereas they were able to muster 32,825 votes at the October election. It needs no argument, therefore, to show that a vast majority, if not all, of the *genuine* signatures to the petition are those of persons who voted for the Washington Square site, and who are endeavoring for their own selfish purposes to defeat the wishes of a vast majority of their fellow-citizens. The members of the Legislature who may be disposed to think that they will be able to make some some political capital by abolishing the Building Commission would do well to ponder this fact, and to consider whether it will pay to do the bidding of a faction of interested property-holders in opposition to the plainly-expressed desires of the mass of the people of Philadelphia. Among the newspapers of this city the opposition to the Building Commission and the Penn Square site is confined to one or two journals whose offices are in the neighborhood of Sixth and Chesnut streets, and whose opinions with regard to the merits and demerits of the Penn Square site and the plans of the Building Commissioners are consequently of little value. There is more legitimate business now before the Legislature than is likely to be attended to properly before adjournment, and the best thing the members of both houses can do is to let the Philadelphia public buildings severely alone in the future, and to permit the commissioners to carry out their plans without interference.

A MODEL POLICE LIEUTENANT.

VICTOR HUGO has drawn, in "Les Miserables," a vivid picture of the unrelenting police agent of France. Valjean, who never, in reality, committed a serious offense, but who, after being arrested on a petty charge, managed to escape from the officers of the law, is persecuted throughout a long life (during a large portion of which he was not only an honest but an exceedingly industrious and useful citizen) by an unrelenting policeman named Javert. In vain did Valjean assume new disguises, and establish manufactures that gave employment to thousands of workmen. In vain did he become one of the most thoroughly virtuous, respectable, and reputable members of society. Javert had marked him as a fugitive from justice, and no matter how trivial was the offense originally imputed, nor how thoroughly irreproachable was the subsequent life of Valjean, the bloodhounds of the French system considered it a sacred duty to hunt down the man who had eluded unmerited punishment. We order these things differently in the United States, and it is well enough that relentless ferocity forms no part of our system. It is true that a policeman is commonly supposed, even in this country, to have a slight perception of what crime is when he sees it, and a faint instinct prompting him to assist in the arrest and punishment of notorious criminals; but if the true model policeman is to be sought in the complete counterpart of Javert, Philadelphia can justly claim that treasure in the person of Lieutenant Michael Haggerty, the officer in charge of one of the most important police districts of this city. The public has read, time and again, in criminal proceedings, of Thomas Holland, the proprietor of a den on Front street, near Walnut. Yesterday he was arraigned on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and a number of witnesses substantiated this charge. One man who had boarded there testified that it was a bawdy-house, that it was frequented by thieves, and that robberies had repeatedly been perpetrated there; another swore that it was the resort of thieves and bad characters, and that there were frequent disturbances; a woman declared that she had been drugged in this establishment; a detective said that "it is a very bad place," and that he had not only seen disorder there but that its residents were generally thieves and prostitutes, while another detective stated that he had always known the house as a resort for thieves. Against this cloud of testimony the defense produced, first, the barkeeper, who declared that he had never observed any disorder at the house, and second, Lieutenant Michael Haggerty, the police lieutenant of the district, who stated that he had occasion to pass up and down Front street frequently, but had never seen any disorder at any time! Thus the man who, above all others, should have been especially active in bringing Holland to justice, was the principal witness for the defense. Instead of displaying the persecuting spirit of Javert, Haggerty was the next best friend of the virtuous Holland; and if the jury and judge had agreed with the lieutenant of the district, the proprietor of the Pittsburg House would still be a free man, instead of being under sentence of a fine of $1000 and an imprisonment of two years in the County Prison. Haggerty evidently belongs to the philanthropic school of policemen, and in disorderly house cases he may be warranted to have not a speck of the Javert taint in his composition.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Park Museum Project.

A number of circumstances have contributed to excite considerable public interest in the project for an art gallery and museum in the park, and some of our contemporaries have made rather enthusiastic utterances on the subject, without perhaps giving due weight to all the disadvantages of locating such an institution at a point so remote from the heart of the city. As the scheme for adding to the attractions of the park by the establishment of a great public art gallery there has many engaging features, it is likely to captivate the popular mind, and it will probably be comparatively easy to execute; but as there are some serious if not fatal objections to it, the subject should be discussed from all points of view and its merits and demerits fairly presented. We propose, therefore, to state as briefly as possible what the advantages and disadvantages of an art museum building in the park will be. The importance of having an art institution of some kind in this city is admitted by all intelligent persons that have given the matter any consideration, and it was hoped when the Academy of Fine Arts removed from its old building on Chesnut street, below Eleventh, that it was about to enter upon a new and enlarged career of usefulness. These hopes have been doomed to disappointment, and the last state of the Academy appears to be worse than the first, and its affairs are in such a hopeless muddle that the difficulties in the way of a fresh start are sufficient to discourage the best friends of the institution. Now, however, comes the proposition to start an entirely new institution in the park, and it is presented in such a shape that it is almost certain to obtain a large amount of public favor if it is urged with any degree of enthusiasm; and as the Academy does not seem to care to make any decided effort to obtain the effective support of the public, the public may start an art institution of its own without regard to the Academy. An abundance of ground for future as well as for present purposes can be obtained for nothing in the park, and all the money that can be raised either by private subscription or appropriations from the public treasury will therefore go to the erection of a building and the purchase of works of art to place in it. A comparatively inexpensive, and, at the same time, elegant building, which will be perfectly adapted for exhibiting pictures, statues, and other art works to the best advantage, will be a fine addition to the park, especially if it is surrounded by terraces, decorated with statues, fountains, and vases, and all its external accessories indicating its artistic character. Such a building would be a delightful place of resort for the thousands of visitors who frequent the park during the warm season; and if a really worthy collection is obtained, it will do much to advance art culture and to educate the taste of the general public. All the ground, and vastly more than is necessary, being obtainable in the park for nothing, an exceedingly important item of expense is done away with at once, and such a building as it would be practically impossible to erect in the heart of the city can be put up at a moderate cost, and upon a plan that will perfectly fulfil the best ideal of a public art gallery. These points in favor of the Park Museum project are of great importance, but the fact that during six months in the year the park is scarcely visited at all, and that practically the galleries will be inaccessible to a vast majority of the people of the city, is a very serious objection that should not be lightly considered. At any time it will be a considerable journey to reach the Park Museum, whereas an art institution should, if possible, be located where it can readily be reached by all classes at all times. But in the winter, when our own people are at home, when the city is full of strangers, it is of especial consequence that such a valuable addition to our places of public resort as an art gallery would be should be prominently located upon one of our most prominent thoroughfares, and not out in the country. The lot of ground purchased by the Academy of Fine Arts at the corner of Broad and Cherry streets is an excellent site, and if it were possible to establish a first-class art institution there it would certainly be expedient to abandon the park project altogether. Another very serious objection to the Park Museum is that it would be impossible to successfully carry on a system of art instruction in connection with it, and Philadelphia, as the greatest manufacturing city of the Union, needs a school where by means of a thorough system of art education a race of artistic designers can be trained even more she than does a collection of pictures and statuary for the delectation of her people. This, however, is a subject of too much importance to be discussed at the end of an article of this kind, and its consideration is therefore reserved for a future occasion, when we shall endeavor to show what the Academy of Fine Arts might do if its directors could manage to secure the sympathy and support of the public at large by the adoption of a more liberal policy than heretofore.

Harnish's Cast of W. J. Mullen, Esq.

In the window of Messrs. Bailey & Co., Twelfth and Chesnut streets, there is now on exhibition a fine portrait bust of William J. Mullen, Esq., the well-known Prison Agent, whose philanthropic labors are well known and highly appreciated in Philadelphia. The bust, which is an admirable likeness of Mr. Mullen, is the work of Mr. Albert E. Harnish, a young Philadelphia sculptor now residing in Rome, from whence good accounts of his progress are received from time to time. The bust, independently of its fidelity, is a highly creditable work of art, and it will undoubtedly be much admired by Mr. Mullen's many friends.

NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER
BUSINESS FULLY INAUGURATED AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
POPULAR OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE.
EVERY EFFORT HAS BEEN PUT FORTH THIS SEASON TO PLEASE THE PEOPLE.
THE VERY GREATEST CARE TAKEN TO HAVE THE STYLE, QUALITY, AND MAKE RANK SUPERIOR TO ANY READY-MADE CLOTHING IN THE MARKET.
THE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING FOR MEN, CLOTHING FOR YOUTH, CLOTHING FOR BOYS, CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN, IS COMPLETE in every respect. No matter what size or shape the man or boy may be, he can be fitted at Oak Hall.
THE NEW DESIGNS IN CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS are worthy the attention of parents and others who are interested in the purchase of Clothing for lads of three years of age and upwards.
THE PRICES THIS SPRING ARE LOWER THAN EVER.
We invite a careful examination of our stock and a comparison of the prices. We are sure we can give greater satisfaction than in any previous year.
Store open from 6 A. M. to 6½ P. M. Saturdays until 10 P. M.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS., PHILA.

MARRIED.

GREEN—STOCKTON.—On May 1, 1871, by the Rev. William Cathcart, JOHN K. GREEN, Jr., to LYDIA A. STOCKTON, both of this city.

WELSH—STALCUP.—On April 20, by Rev. Jacob Miller, Mr. ROBERT A. WELSH to Miss MARIA C. STALCUP, both of this city.

DIED.

ARMBRUSTER.—On Monday, May 1, PETER ARMBRUSTER, Jr., in his 21st year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 314 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday, 4th instant, at 3 P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

BROWN.—On the 1st of May, JOSEPH R., son of Joseph B. and Sarah Brown, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 477, I. O. O. F., Welcome Lodge, No. 66, K. of P., Henry Clay Lodge, No. 33, A. P. A., and the employes of the Fourth and Eighth Street Passenger Railway, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2900 N. Second street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WILSON.—On the 2d instant, JOHN L. WILSON, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, A. Y. M., Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, and Washington and Lafayette B. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 318 Dickerson street, on Friday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church for services and interment.

BLACK SILK GLOVES.—Just received—Black silk Gloves of the "old fashioned" English style Also Alexander's black taffeta silk Gloves; black patent silk and thread Gloves.
BESSON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Mourning Goods House,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK SILK CHALLY.—Just received—Black wool and silk French Challies, at 75 cents. Also, English Challies at 50 and 62½ cents.
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK STRIPED ORGANDIES.—Just received—Plain black satin striped French Organdies. Price 50 cents.
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK SILK WARP MOHAIRS.—Just imported—Black mohair Lustres, with pure silk warps, $1 to $1·75 a yard. Black pure mohair Lustres, 50c. to $1·25.
BESSON & SON,
Importers of Mourning Goods,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 4 13 smw tf

STRIFE.

A VALUABLE NEWFOUNDLAND Dog for sale. First-rate watch dog. Apply No. 171 QUEEN Street, 5 3 5t Germantown.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 5 3 tf

CLOTHING.

HINTS FOR TO-DAY!

Suit for the Boy
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Business Suits for Spring Wear
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Fine Melton Chesterfields
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Elegant Dress Pants
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Choice Clergymen's Suits
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Easy Fitting Sacks
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Everyday Spring Suits
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Fine lot of Piece Goods
Ready to be made to order
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Choice of Vast Variety
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Finest Custom Department
On this Continent
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

R. & W.
Rockhill & Wilson's Great Brown Hall
Is ahead of every other establishment
In Philadelphia in Excellence,
Promptness, Reliability, and Cheapness

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO CALL AND SEE.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

BEAUTIFUL and FASHIONABLE	M E R C H A N T	T A I L O R I N G	CHEAP No less in QUALITY than in PRICE.
And so, of necessity, COMFORTABLE.			
Promptness In delivery found here.			Regard for Individual tastes found here.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

AMERICAN
STEAM SAFE CO.,
Safe Makers to the United States Government
No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF
STEAM
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SANBORN'S PATENT
Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,
ETC. ETC.,
Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.
SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
9 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

WE OFFER ANOTHER LOT OF
Worked Shoes and Cushions
Commenced and Pattern ready—a Bargain.
One lot of Shoes, 75 cents.
One lot of Shoes, $1.
Handsome Black Gimp.
Black and Colored Buttons,
Black and Colored Silk Fringes.
Pearl and Ivory Buttons.
Coat Loops. 4 26 wfm 1m4p
RAPSON'S,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF FIRM.—WE HAVE this day sold our business to B. F. SHATTUCK, GEORGE W. MACBRIDE and F. F. SHATTUCK, who will continue the manufacture of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, etc., in all their branches, at the old stand, No. 726 CHESNUT Street, under the firm name of SHATTUCK & MACBRIDE.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1871. GLENN & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of SHATTUCK & MACBRIDE, as successors to GLENN & CO.
B. F. SHATTUCK,
GEO. W. MACBRIDE,
F. F. SHATTUCK.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1871. 5 2 6t*

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL DECORATIONS.
Ninety Different Shades
OF PLAIN TINTS,
Of the most beautiful and delicate colors, suitable to take the place either of painted walls or fresco.
They can be washed with a soft brush or sponge
WITHOUT INJURY TO THE COLOR.
In addition to the above, we have a large assortment of
ORIENTAL SATINS,
An entirely new class of PAPER HANGINGS; which, together with
OUR EMBOSSED AND BROCADE GILTS, VELVETS, ETC.,
Cannot fail to please the taste of the most fastidious.
The above goods received the FIRST PREMIUM at the late exhibition of the American Institute, New York.
J. H. LONGSTRETH,
No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE HANGING DEPARTMENT, superintended by T. J. O'CONNER, can show many novelties. All work warranted satisfactory, and is guaranteed to be so by us. 5 3 6t4p

NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & Co
JEWELLERS,
CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,
Invite attention to their wedding outfits o
STERLING SILVER
FORKS AND SPOONS,
Of which they have nineteen patterns, all of the finest quality, and at lowest prices.
5 1 mws5rp

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.
GORHAM
BRIDAL
SILVER
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS FROM TWELFTH. [5 1 6trp

HENRY HARPER,
No. 722 CHESNUT Street,
A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OF
WATCHES,
OPERA AND VEST CHAINS,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS,
Rogers', Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Etc.
4 19 1m4p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.
Also, sole Agents for the celebrated
BURDETT ORGAN.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
4 13 1m4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. H. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

J. MAYER HAS REMOVED TO NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Notice the flag. His braids can be changed to suit any style of hair-dressing, therefore you will find them the most convenient travelling companions. Remember they can only be obtained at NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Losings of hair can be worked into a variety of ornamental styles. Save your losings, weigh them before sending, and avoid misunderstanding. Branch No. 2103 MOUNT VERNON Street. 427 15trp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

CRENADINES,
Twisted Silk Crenadines.
Lupin's 8-4 and 3-4 Black Hernani.
Lupin's 8-4 White Hernani.
Figured Crenadines in all Qualities.
JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have just received—
A large assortment of black and colored Gros Grain Ribbons.
Black, white and colored Boiled Ribbons.
Plaid, black and colored Sash Ribbons.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, choice styles, very cheap.
250 dozen Dimity Bands, at 12½ and 15c.
Pique Trimmings, Register Embroidery, Ruffings, Tuckings, etc
A large lot of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Lisle, Silk and Berlin Gloves.
Children's Lisle and Berlin Gloves.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, in choice shades.
Kid Gloves, $1 up, choice shades, every pair warranted.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Underwear.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs.
WHITE GOODS.
A large assortment much under regular prices.
Satin Plaid Nainsooks. Plaid Swiss Muslins, c
Plaid Organdies, 25c., worth 31c.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Piques, etc. etc.
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 French Muslins.
White Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
BLACK SILKS.
Good Black Silks at $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50 and $3 a yard.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 1w N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware.
Wedding Presents,
Hotels Furnished,
Families Supplied,
WITH EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED IN THEIR LINE OF GOODS. [3 22 wfm2mrp

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf4p No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED MANsion, with stabling, ice-house, lawn, etc., well shaded. Apply No. 1812 LOCUST Street. 5 3 3t*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC a representation of the spectacle of *The Black Creek* will be given this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening as "Clara Melville," in Falconer's drama of *Snare; or, What Can't Money Do?*

AT THE CHESNUT a performance of the new play of *Saratoga* will be given this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be represented this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN Miss Kate Fisher and a number of other favorite artists will appear this evening in a variety entertainment.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given by members of the Handel and Haydn Society on Thursday evening at the Town Hall, Germantown, in aid of the Market Square Church.

MR. GEORGE A. CONLY, assisted by a number of favorite performers, will give a concert at Concert Hall on Friday evening.

A GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the sick poor of St. Mary's Hospital is now open at Concert Hall.

CITY NOTICES.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

VEGETINE has suddenly become a household word, simply because it is curing the suffering public of all diseases arising from impure blood, which many other remedies have failed to reach. It is justly called NATURE'S REMEDY, being composed exclusively of *Barks, Roots,* and *Herbs*. Its action upon diseases is really wonderful. It may be given to an infant with perfect safety.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 6 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

MANY, MANY YEARS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail.

REFRIGERATORS, new styles and patterns, wholesale and retail at No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE is sold by all druggists.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON

CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL

SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

PRINTING.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,

Engraving and Steam Lithographic

PRINTING ROOMS,

Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street

4 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

H MBOLD'S

Catawba Grape Pill.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smwf

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wths7w

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.
Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.
Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.
No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 1 3w Treasurer.

☞ THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
At an election held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected managers for the ensuing year:—

Thomas Ridgway,	John A. Brown,
Thomas P. James,	H. N. Burroughs,
George Taser,	Thomas H. Powers,
Seth I. Comly,	Edward H. Trotter,
Isaac Starr,	Charles Wheeler,
Henry G. Freeman,	Addison May,
William P. Jenks,	Edward C. Knight.

At a meeting of the managers held on the 2d inst., Thomas Ridgway, Esq., was unanimously elected President and Seth I. Comly, Esq., Vice-President.
W. H. STOEVER, Treasurer.
May 2, 1871. 5 2 3t

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of applicants for certificates of qualification as teachers in the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania will commence at 9 A. M., precisely, at the Central High School, Broad and Green streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1871, and will be continued on the following Thursday and Friday, at the same hour.
No applicant under seventeen years of age will be examined.
No pupil of the public schools will be examined who has not passed at least a two years' course of study in the Girls' Normal or Central High School.
Graduates of the Senior Classes are entitled to attend the examination.
An average of 75 is required for a certificate of the first grade; an average of 65 for the second grade; and an average of 60 for the third grade.
By order of the Committee on Qualification of Teachers. LEWIS ELKIN,
Chairman.
H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLICATIONS close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wths7w

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1871.
In compliance with the desire of the members of the Union League, the THIRD ART RECEPTION will continue open MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 1 and 2, and during the days of the balance of the week, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Tickets now issued will be good for any time during the week. Members can be supplied on application at the League House, until May 6.
By order of the Committee.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
4 29 7t Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 26 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ THE JACOBS CREEK OIL COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, on THURSDAY, May 18th, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
F. D. HOWELL,
4 29 sw4t Secretary.

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wths7w

☞ LETTER-PRESS COPIES CAN BE TAKEN from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wths7w

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The new Banking House corner of Vine and Third streets will be opened for business on MONDAY, May 8. W. GUMMERE,
5 2 6t Cashier.

☞ CURTIN OIL COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 218½ WALNUT Street Room 17.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, and election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.
5 1 9t M. B KEILY, Secretary.

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner TWENTY-FIRST and CHRISTIAN.—Confirmation service and sermon by Bishop STEVENS This Evening, at 8 o'clock, 1t

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
5 2 3t THEO. KITCHEN, Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
5 2 3t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand.
5 2 3t P. LAMB, CASHIER.

☞ THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 2 3t WM. H. FABER, Cashier.

☞ UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. P. A. KELLER,
5 2 3t Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, Jr.,
5 2 6t Cashier.

☞ CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of all taxes, payable on demand. WILLIAM H. WEBB,
5 3 3t Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. clear of taxes, payable on demand. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
5 3 wfm3t Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
5 2 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. H. C. YOUNG,
5 2 6t Cashier.

☞ THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
5 2 3t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
H. P. SCHETKY,
5 2 6t Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of tax on demand.
S. C. PALMER,
5 2 6t Cashier.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to pass the dividend, and that the net earnings of the past six months (equal to 6½ per cent.) be added to the surplus account. E. F. MOODY,
5 2 2t Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on MONDAY, 8th inst., at the new Banking House, corner of VINE and THIRD Streets.
5 2 6t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfm5] No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

On a Completed Road,
Free of U. S. Tax,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway.

The completion of this Road has given to these Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell them at any time, at our Banking House, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investments, with Governments or any other security.
These bonds are a first and only mortgage on a railroad that has cost double the amount of the issue, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.
The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.
A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement is a strong guarantee of the Bonds, and establishes a large sinking fund for their redemption.
The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.
An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9½ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Government pays at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.
All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY
DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros. & Co.
And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 4 22 swtm15

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Army and Navy Orders.

Appointments by the President.

Indianapolis Election.

Decided Republican Victory.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Vandalism in Paris.

Destruction of Monuments and Statues.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—By direction of the President Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook is assigned to duty according to his commission of Brevet Major-General, and will proceed to headquarters Department of Arizona and relieve Colonel George Stoneman, 21st Infantry, in command of the department, who will report for duty without delay to his proper station.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Yates Stirling is ordered to the receiving-ship Potomac.

Lieutenants Asa Walker, Wm. T. Burwell, John C. Rich, S. F. Clarkson, and Samuel W. Very; Masters James W. Grimes, Hobart D. Tremain, Horace E. Jones, Frederick M. Symonds, and R. C. Derby, and Assistant Paymaster F. H. Clark, to torpedo service at Newport, R. I.; Surgeon Wm. Johnson, to duty as a member of the Examining Board at Washington, D. C.

Detached — Lieutenant-Commander Edwin White, from the Potomac, and waits orders; Lieutenant F. M. Barber, from the Michigan to torpedo duty; Lieutenants R. Mason Lisle and Theo. M. Etting, from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia to torpedo duty at Newport; Master Wm. D. Nicholson, from special duty at New York to torpedo duty; Master C. H. Arnold, from the Vermont to duty with Rear-Admiral Stringham; Assistant Paymaster John Breese, from Navy Yard at Boston and waits orders; Chief Engineer Emory Fletcher, from the Navy Yard at Mare Island and ordered as fleet engineer of the Pacific fleet; Surgeon Geo. Clymer, from duty as a member of the examining board and granted six months' leave.

Naval Academy Visiting Board.

The President has selected the following as members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy. The annual examination takes place at the Academy on the 20th inst. Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., District of Columbia; Judge J. L. Orr, South Carolina; Rev. George M. Steele, Wisconsin; General Joseph H. Wilson, late U. S. A.; Thomas P. Saffold, Georgia; George D. Perkins, Iowa; Benjamin F. Tefft, Maine; Rev. J. I. Brownson, Pennsylvania; William D. Walcott, New York; John D. Henderson, Missouri; Rear-Admiral Selfridge; Naval Constructor John Lenthall; and Chief Engineer W. W. Ward.

Republican Victory in Indianapolis.

The President received a despatch from Senator Morton to-day, stating that Mr. McCauley, Republican, had been elected Mayor of Indianapolis by one thousand majority.

Condition of the Steamer Tennessee.

A board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine and report upon the condition of the United States steamer Tennessee on her late trip to San Domingo, have submitted a report, in which they state that the materials of which the Tennessee was constructed were of the very best quality, and say the frame, being of live oak, makes her superior to all other vessels of her class except the Florida, which is identical in construction with the Tennessee.

A thorough examination has proved conclusively that great pains were taken to give the greatest possible strength to every part of the Tennessee. A comparison of her displacement with her internal capacity indicates that as regards safety no more capable vessel of the navy in this respect could have been selected for the service in which she was engaged, and none that would have afforded the same space for comfort without intruding upon the quarters of the officers and crew.

The surface of the principal sails was augmented nearly one-third. This increase has added much to her efficiency under canvas, and given her power to act with safety in all weathers. Her equipment in all departments was full and complete for all purposes.

The report goes on to show that the vessel was amply furnished with all the appliances necessary to extinguish fires, having thirty-one delivering nozzles and 1150 feet of hose, and to free the bilges she had six bilge-pumps besides. These were worked by steam.

The board finally determined that the Tennessee evinced no signs of unseaworthiness and proved in all respects as staunch and perfectly safe a vessel for the duty assigned her as ever floated, and that she was also better adapted for this service than any other vessel in the navy. The report is signed by all the members of the board.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Important Business Movement.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—A movement is on foot here among prominent merchants, bankers, and capitalists to organize an association in the interest of cotton and sugar producers, with the design of controlling at least a part of this trade. The movement contemplates a bank in that direct interest with a capital of half a million, large cotton-press, warehouses, and sugar-sheds on the levee, with arrangements for freights which shall give St. Louis an advantage over competing points. One hundred thousand dollars is now ready to embark in this enterprise, and it is said no difficulty will be experienced in speedily raising a million of capital stock. This project has been talked of for some time, but it has now assumed definite shape and will undoubtedly be carried out very soon.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Vandalism in Paris.

LONDON, May 3.—A despatch from Paris says the column in the Place Vendome is to be demolished on the 8th of May, and all statues and other vestiges of the monarchical *regime* are to be destroyed the same day.

MacMahon's Reported Resignation.

A despatch from Versailles says the report that MacMahon has resigned is absolutely false.

Infantry Engagement.

PARIS, May 3.—There was an infantry engagement before Fort d'Issy this morning.

The Versaillists were Repulsed.

The losses were considerable on both sides. Several minor engagements occurred at Neuilly, where the forces of the Commune and Assembly still hold their positions.

Battle of Clamart.

The Commune is silent as to the recent battle at Clamart.

Admiral Pothuan has sent a despatch to the Commune. Its contents have not been made public, but it is known that Grousset, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Commune, has sent a reply.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, May 3—5 P. M.—American securities firmer; 5-20s of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 90¼; of 1867, 9½.

U. S. bonds at Frankfort, 97@97½.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—5 P. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; uplands, 7½@7½d.; Orleans, 7½@7½d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 3000 were for speculation and export. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 37s. 6d.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Putnam-Foster Case.

NEW YORK, May 3.—William Foster, the alleged murderer of Avery D. Putnam, was arraigned this morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Cardoze presiding. The prisoner declined to enter a general plea, and asked through counsel that the case be put off until to-morrow, to enable him to enter a special plea. After discussion the Court granted the request.

Murder of a Girl.

A girl, aged twenty years, named Bridget Johnson, was murdered in Rector street last night.

Jay Gould and "Erie."

NEW YORK, May 3.—A non-bailable attachment has been issued against Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railroad, for refusing to produce the books called for before United States Master-in-Equity White. In the case of Heath & Raphael against the Erie Company, should Gould produce the books a discretion is given the master to release him on $10,000 bail.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Scotia took out $390,000 in specie.

Proposals for Bonds

to-day, $5,716,000 at 110·98@111·40; awards, two millions at 110·98@111·11.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Arrived, steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, May 3.—The Connecticut Legislature convened to-day. Hon. Ezra Hall, of Marlborough, was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and E. B. Bennett, of Hartford, Clerk. The House choose Hon. E. H. Bundee, of Killingly, Speaker, and B. A. Hough, of Danbury, and G. H. Cowell, of Waterbury, clerks. All Republicans.

A joint committee on the canvass of the votes for State officers was raised, to whom was referred the report of the board of canvassers and elections, presiding officers of town meetings in New Haven, Enfield, and Cheshire, praying that evident errors in the returns from those towns be corrected. In the House debates arose on the resolution giving the committee power to send for persons and papers, in order to fully investigate the facts about the returns claimed to be erroneous. The Democrats opposed granting such power, claiming it to be unconstitutional. Power will probably be granted and the Legislature probably adjourn until next week to give the committee time for investigations.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Cotton quiet; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 14½c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour quiet but firmer; sales of 8500 barrels State at $5 90@6 90; Western at $5 90@7 25; Southern at $6 70@9. Wheat quiet but firm; winter red and amber, $1 56@1 58. Corn firmer and scarce; sales of 24,000 bushels mixed at 81c. Oats firm; sales of 16,000 bushels at 65@65½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $17 50. Lard heavy at 10½@11½c. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pinkerton.

Petty cases were before the Court to-day. James Mulholland was tried upon the charge of assault and battery upon his wife, who said that he was afflicted with whisky and bad temper, and on Easter Sunday vented both upon her by striking her and throwing a bowl at her. He said he did nothing of the kind, but that this prosecution was mere spite work, his wife having vowed revenge upon him because he opposed a vexatious lawsuit she had begun. The jury brought this the true version of the affair, and accordingly rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Henry Wilson was convicted of a charge of assault and battery. On Easter Monday evening some little girls were playing upon an open lot, and he seized one of them by the neck and violently threw her to the ground. The prisoner's only excuse was that he had taken too much eggnog.

James Rickey, colored, was convicted of the charge of stealing a shawl and blanket.

Divorce.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison.

Baines vs. Baines. This is a suit in divorce, the libellant alleging that he was married in 1866, and his wife deserted him without cause. The wife answered that her husband provided so scantily for her support that she was compelled to leave. Owing to the sickness of a juror the case was continued until to-morrow.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 4 1 swth 6mrp

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD.
4 25 wths2mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

THE KING'S CHAMBER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY MRS. MARTHA LAFFITTE JOHNSON.

Some years ago I passed the winter with my great aunt at her chateau beyond St. Fleur, in the Auvergne Mountains, and celebrated with herself and friends the festival of Christmas Eve. It was a gloomy night without; the rain and hail beat relentlessly against the windows, and the wind wailed and howled dismally. The supper was finished; tea and rum punch had replaced the many dainties, and, cheered by the bright wood fire, we gathered, around the hearth to enjoy its warmth. Wedded to an ancient custom, my aunt requested that each in turn should relate a story, the more weird in character the better. As the compliance with this wish was a condition *sine qua non* of admission to the Christmas Eve gathering, those who accepted the invitation subscribed willingly to the request.

It so happened that on this occasion I was the first to speak, and in horror I truly think the tale I improvised would have thrown all ever written by Anne Radcliffe or Hoffmann into the shade. The second speaker was a Miss La Croix, an old lady of singularly sad appearance. Her story interested me very much. She seemed herself perfectly absorbed, and I saw related events which she had witnessed. The tale ran as follows:—

It was in the year 1788. I resided at the time with the Count Auguste de Rocherolles, in the capacity of companion to his wife the Countess. Half ruined by unfortunate speculations and by the loss of an important lawsuit, the Count had removed from Paris with his young wife and little son of nine years of age to his Chateau of Sept Fontaines, situated in the department of Ardennes, about the distance of a league from Charleville.

The Chateau of Sept Fontaines is an old Gothic monument of the Middle Ages, celebrated in the surrounding country as connected with a tradition which told that King Henry IV had after a boar hunt passed a night in a chamber of the chateau, situated upon the ground floor, this chamber ever after being called the *King's Chamber*.

The chatean is built upon an eminence in the midst of a vast uncultivated tract of country. To the east, far off in the distance, could be seen the walls of the tower of Charleville; in the rear of the chateau a long stretch of forests, mountains, and valleys, with not a single farm, cottage, or hut within sight.

At the time the following events transpired the only persons residing at the chateau were the Count and Countess de Rocherolles, little Alfred, an old English servant named Thomas, and myself.

One morning—it was, if my memory be not at fault, on the 3d day of October, in the year 1788—Thomas, on his return from the town, where he had gone to lay in a supply of provisions, announced to his master that a troop of Parisian actors had arrived the night previous at the Golden Lion Hotel, and proposed on the following evening to give a most extraordinary representation at the Charleville Theatre. The Countess, who for some weeks had been quite unwell and much dispirited, to our surprise expressed a desire to be present on the occasion, and it was at once decided that seats should be secured, and that old Thomas should drive his master and mistress to the theatre, while I remained at home to take charge of little Alfred, whose delicate health and nervous temperament precluded the possibility of his accompanying his parents.

Without being able to explain the cause I nevertheless bade them good-bye regretfully, and watched their departure with a feeling of dread. Leaning against the doorway, the boy's hand clasped tightly in mine, I followed them with my eyes as long as they were within sight, and when the carriage had disappeared, hidden by the winding of the road, I entered the house, my mind tortured by a nameless fear.

This dread was suggested by accounts which had reached us of the horrible exploits of a lawless band that then desolated many of the provinces of France. But a month previous, at their farm in the village of Gruyeres, about the distance of two leagues from Sept Fontaines, an old man and his daughter had been terribly mutilated and murdered. The story had thrilled me with horror, and often at night, when sleepless, it had haunted my mind. Although no disturbance had occurred near Charleville, the thought of being alone in the deserted chateau, with a sick child, far from any abode or the possibility of assistance in case of danger, rendered me nervously anxious.

I neglected no possible precaution, and before nightfall carefully closed the gates and doubly bolted each window and door. Nevertheless, I could not rest satisfied, and concluded to remain with little Alfred in the *King's Chamber* until the return of the family.

The evening passed without any circumstance calculated to augment my fears. At length the hour of midnight was rung out in doleful tones by the old clock. I counted each stroke and listened with a feeling of relief, knowing the play was over and the Count on his way home.

The child was sleeping upon my knees. Gradually my spirits rose; an hour passed; reassured, I laid the boy upon a couch and approached the window to watch for the carriage; the moonbeams lit the long winding road, but there was nothing within sight. Suddenly I thought I heard a noise at the extreme end of the apartment, directly opposite where I was standing. To give an accurate account of the impression produced upon me would be impossible. I stood motionless, scarcely breathing, my ear strained to catch the sound and my brow covered with great drops of cold perspiration. Alfred was awake and had heard also. Running to me he hid his face in the folds of my dress, while clasping his arms around my knees. It was no hallucination; that there was some one at work beneath our feet I could no longer doubt. I could hear the earth crumble, and I knew that efforts were being made to penetrate the room. With the certainty of danger my fears subsided, my courage rose, and I determined to resist. Seating the boy upon a chair, I ran quickly to the kitchen, seized a hatchet, and, returning, approached the spot where I had detected the sound. To my surprise, I saw first one, and then another of the tiles raised; a hand appeared, then a head, which I at once recognized to be that of a bandit. In an instant I had raised the hatchet I held, and in a moment more the robber's head rolled upon the floor: so quickly and surely had I struck the blow that there was not even time for a cry. Alfred, uttering a suppressed scream, sprang towards me, and in so doing overturned the lamp, which was instantly extinguished, and we were left in darkness. I still remained beside the opening, the hatchet raised ready to strike again should another head appear. The child clung to me in mortal fear. I pressed him to my breast and hurriedly whispered caution.

I heard the sound of steps and voices, and bending down I caught these words, spoken in a rough tone:—

"Well, do you see any one? Is the room lighted?"

The man so addressed, it is easy to understand, could not reply. A brief silence followed. Then the same voice impatiently continued,

"If you are afraid, coward, let another man take your place; but, d—n it, advance or draw back."

"The position is not tenable," said another voice further off. "At any moment we may be surprised. Robert, who is watching at the entrance, says that he hears the distant sound of approaching horses."

By the movement below me I judged that they were removing the body of their comrade. The sight of the headless trunk must have alarmed them, for I heard a loud cry accompanied by the most fearful imprecations and threats of vengeance.

There was a rush of footsteps, and distinctly I heard them retreat, having abandoned the dead man.

At this moment the strength which in the hour of danger had been my support failed me, and I sank upon the floor insensible.

A quarter of an hour later the Count and Countess returned. Having knocked for admission, and being unanswered, they concluded that I had fallen asleep, and Thomas scaled the wall and opened the outer gate. Finding it impossible to make themselves heard, they by their united efforts forced the door.

The scene displayed before their eyes was terrible indeed, and rendered all the more ghastly by the pale light of the moon.

I lay upon the floor in a death-like swoon. Little Alfred knelt beside me, his hands clasped, his eyes fixed, and his face ashen in hue; and a few feet from the door the bleeding head of the bandit, with its glaring eyes starting from their sockets and a fierce grin curling the parted lips.

That night no one in the chateau slept; we kept strict vigil, fearing the return of the lawless men, but no sound again disturbed the silence. On the following day the Count de Rocherolles reported the occurrence to the authorities at Charleville. A detachment was at once sent to the chateau, and the officers of justice discovered a subterranean passage which ran from the park beneath the walls and led direct to the *King's Chamber*. A watch was set and faithful search made.

Some weeks had elapsed when Joseph Kats, the chief of the band of bandits, together with the forty men under his command, were arrested in the forest of De la Hariere, the distance of about four leagues from Sept Fontaines.

When the wretches were tried the fearful head was produced in Court, and helped to convict them, and on the 30th of October in the same year they were executed at Charleville in the presence of a great crowd which had assembled from all parts of the province.

The terrors of that dreadful night developed in me the germ of an incurable disease, and has left with me a memory no time can efface.

In recognition of the service rendered them in protecting their child, the Count and Countess settled upon me a pension which is amply sufficient to supply my few wants. Dear friends, this little story possesses at least one merit, that of being strictly true; therefore you can afford to sympathize with Jeanette La Croix.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12½ o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

Special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEBANON AND TREMONT RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 217 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. BILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building,

Nos. 320-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Bingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmwf

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Augustus Heaton,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	F. Ratchford Starr,
J. Livingston Erringer,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
R. P. McCullagh,	Edward Y. Townsend,
Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
James L. Claghorn,	Hon. William A. Porter.
Benjamin B. Comegys,	Edward S. Handy,
Joseph Carson, M. D.	

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmwf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27tf] JAMES W. HAVENS.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 21

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Relative to a revision of the nomenclature of the streets and avenues of the city.

Whereas, Many of the streets of the city have in course of time been misspelled and miscalled; and whereas the same name is applied to many different streets, and the same street is often in different parts of its length called by different names, thus causing great inconvenience and confusion, and often leading to errors in deeds and conveyances; and whereas, a revision of the names of the streets, alleys, and avenues of the city is of very great importance; therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Joint Committees on Law and Surveys be and they are hereby authorized to revise the nomenclature of the streets, avenues, and alleys of the city, and to report such bill as they may deem necessary to correct inaccuracies, repetitions, etc., in the names of streets, avenues, and alleys, and to provide a system for the future naming of all streets and avenues.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Amend a Resolution to Authorize the Paving of Venango and other Streets.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the resolution to authorize the paving of Venango and other streets, approved April 25, 1871, be amended so as to strike out the words "no cost for intersections" after the words "Wharton street," and inserting in place thereof the words "cost of intersections not to exceed one thousand and three dollars and twenty-eight cents," and also by striking out the words "cost of intersections not to exceed one thousand and three dollars and twenty-eight cents" immediately after the words "Arizona street, from Ninth to Tenth street," and insert in place thereof the words "no costs for intersections."

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Granting Permission to the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company to Lay Tracks for the Purpose of Making a Circuit on the Northern End of Their Line.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company be and they are hereby permitted to lay tracks on any streets north of Master street, for the purpose of making a circuit on the northern end of their line; provided, that the said Company shall occupy only two streets at a time in making their circuit under this resolution, and provided, that the said Company shall keep in good repair the streets used by them under this resolution, as they are now required to keep the streets in repair used for the other portions of their line.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce.
WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.

To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:—Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same.

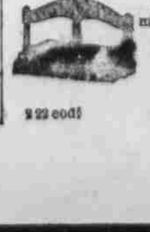
HENRY C. TERRY,
4 18 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS BRADY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES JUDGE and MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS BRADY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 217 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. HILL MARTIN,
4 28fmwtf Auditor.



COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 137 S. THIRD Street,
9 22 eodf Opposite Girard Bank.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Wednesday, May 3, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London..... 80 To London..... 35
To Halifax..... 20 To Halifax..... 15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 13 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULE, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., *Agents,*
No. 244 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, May 9, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, May —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, May 6.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, May 6, at 8 A. M.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N C., on Tuesday, May 9, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, May 17.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, May 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. ONL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages lace, metals, etc.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 9 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,

DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 45 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,

Plain and Galvanized

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes

For Gas, Steam and Water.

FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
154,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,220 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,223 557 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950, estimated value	2,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. R. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871	$3,050,536
Receipts of P 70	$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050
	$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,939
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	366,265
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
from Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 600,388 00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PATERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAS. E. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,687,452 35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $372,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.
Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 a. m. Accommodation and 2 p. m. Express via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m., Express Mail and 3:30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. for Farmingdale.

At 6:30 a. m., 2 and 3:30 p. m. for Freehold.

At 10 a. m. for Pennington, Lamberville, and intermediate stations.

At 8 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 p. m. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11:30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 2:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 p. m. New York Express Lines, and 11:30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 2:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 p. m., for Trenton.

At 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 6:45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 a. m., 6:45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 a. m., 2:30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 9:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 a. m., 2:30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9:30 a. m., 2:30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6:45 a. m., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6:45 and 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, Milford, and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 a. m., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 a. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 a. m., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 a. m., 1 and 3:30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and M. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M., 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 24, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT; COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

6:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

April 9, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7:30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8:30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3:30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4:30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5:15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8:00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3:15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10:20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1:00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6:15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9:10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12:35 a. m.
From Reading	7:15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10 and 8:10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7:15, 7:35, 8:30, 9:05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:10, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9:15, 9, 10:15, 11, 11:40, 12:30, night.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m.; 12:45, noon; 2:15, 4:05, 5:40, 6:45, 7, and 11:05 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6:25, 6:50, 7:25, 8:05, 8:10, 8:45, 9, 9:25, 10, 11:05, 11:35 a. m.; 1, 1:55, 3, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8, 9:05, 10, 10:30, 11:25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8:10, 9:05 a. m.; 1:05, 2:35, 3, 5:55, 6, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m.

The 8:05 and 9:25 a. m. down trains, and 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7:25 a. m. and 6:40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7:35, 9:05, 10, 12 a. m., 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, 5:45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11:40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m., 12:45 noon, 2:15, 5:40, 6:45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 10:20, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 6:25, 6:55, 8:50, 10:15, 11:10 p. m.

Sunday—7:50, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, noon, 2:15, 5:40, 9:30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6:05, 7:30, 9, and 11:05 a. m., 12:05, m., 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10:20, and 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9 a. m., 1:30, 3, 7:15, and 9:30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5:30, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:05, 6:15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1:15, 5, 7, 9:30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6:05, 7:30, 9, 10:05, 11:05 a. m. 12:05 noon, 12:45, 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:20, 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 1:30, 2:10, 3, 4:45, 7:15, 9:30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6:38, 7:34, 8:05, 8:22, 9:30, 10:45, 11:30 a. m., 1:38, 2:15, 3, 3:38, 5, 5:35, 6:45, 7:45, 8:30, 9:45, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9, 9:30, 10:50 a.m., 1:30, 1:45, 3:10, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7:30, 11:05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6:15, 10 a. m., and 5:20 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6:50 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

The 7:40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4:40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6:40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7:30 and 7:35 and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6:30 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A.M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:30.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:30 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	3:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	3:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:20 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COAST TRADE.

Operations of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company During the Past Year—The Annual Meeting at Noon To-day—Interesting Report,

At noon to-day, in the Board of Trade rooms, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company was held. Mr. James C. Hand occupied the chair. The report of the managers was read. It is as follows:—

During the year the company has rendered to the business interests of Philadelphia more facilities for commercial intercourse with the South than in any preceding one. There have been made by its Wilmington line 26 round voyages; by its Savannah line 51 round voyages; and by its New Orleans line 21 round voyages, stopping at Havana on 12 outward and on 19 inward passages, being an increase over the last fiscal year of—to Wilmington, 3 round voyages; to Savannah 6; to New Orleans 3; and to Havana 1. Of these, 2 were made to Wilmington; 4 to Savannah; and 6 to New Orleans by the steamers of the Reading Railroad Company which were employed by your company while repairing and improving its own steamers. We deem it fortunate to have been able by this means to obviate the interruption that would have been occasioned to your business by the withdrawal of your own vessels. It is nevertheless to be regretted that your company does not now possess a spare steamer to take the place of any one that may be temporarily laid up.

The balance of the subscription of $58,000 to the capital stock of the company outstanding at the time of the last report, viz., $21,767·25, has been collected and placed to the credit of the capital stock account. The balance to the credit of the sailing account of the steamers for the fiscal year is as follows:—

Wilmington line	$7,254·53
Savannah line	24,575·20
New Orleans line	22,734·50
All other profit accounts	4,503·88
	$69,068·21
Deducting:—	
State tax	$1,896·85
Expenses, salaries, wharfage, rent, printing, etc	27,740·34
	29,637·19
Showing a gain in the current business of the year	$39,431·02
From which should be deducted:—	
Cost of repairs to steamer Juniata	$35,798·02
" " Tonawanda	14,671·04
	$50,469·06
Showing a balance against the company on all accounts of	$11,038·04

Your managers in the last annual report stated that "all of the steamers of the company were in good condition, with the exception of the Tonawanda and Juniata, which were then undergoing repairs, the latter steamer requiring a new boiler and both vessels extensive repairs." As the work progressed it was found that a much larger amount than was at that time supposed necessary would be required, and your managers, believing it to be for the best interests of the company, ordered both vessels to be thoroughly overhauled. Two new boilers and a surface-condenser have been put in the Juniata, her topsides, which were of wood, have been replaced by iron, and she is now entirely an iron ship. These additions and repairs have been made at an expense of $67,862·02; of this amount $32,064, being permanent, have been charged to the construction account of the ship, and the balance of $35,798·02 to the ordinary expenses.

The boiler of the Tonawanda has been taken out and thoroughly repaired, which, together with the repairs to the hull, have cost $14,561·04, all of which has been charged to the current expenses of the ship. The repairs to these two steamers alone have cost, it will be seen, the large sum of $82,533·06, all of which has been paid for. All of the steamers of your company, with the exception of the Yazoo, are in good condition. This ship requires new boilers, and your managers have decided to supply them during the coming dull season.

The total assets of the company are $557,462·96, the five steamers being valued at $455,804·23. The result of the year's business may be briefly stated thus:—Earnings from freights, $554,456·68; from passengers, $42,773; from sales of old material, $970·34; from transportation of mails, $1222·96; from commissions, $2092·73; from interest, $2006·15, and from gains on investments, $405.

In conclusion, your managers can but congratulate the stockholders on the proposed establishment of the American Steamship Company as affording an outlet from this city for the surplus staples of the South. The outward freights of the company have shown a steady increase, but owing to the want of a foreign outlet the return freights have not shown the same result. This will be obviated by the proposed line, and your managers look forward to its practical commencement with the liveliest interest.

The Treasurer's report contained a statement of the receipts from each vessel during the year, with the amount derived from freight, and the current expense of each item:—

	From Freights.	Total Receipts	Current Expenses.
Pioneer	76,075	76,148	62,393·91
Tonawanda	90,461	100,152	79,344·08
Juniata	75,504	84,124	83,582·75
Wyoming	96,333	106,603	92,536·35
Yazoo	144,932	161,243	139,959·15

Mr. Lemuel Coffin offered a resolution that the reports be accepted, and referred to the incoming board for publication. This was adopted.

The election was then proceeded with for directors, with this result:—S. Flanagan, Henry Windsor, Winfield S. Russell, Richard Wood, William Massey, George W. Allen, and James A. Wright.

AGRICULTURAL.

Blue Glass to Improve Stock.

The Agricultural Society held its regular meeting to-day in the rooms at Ninth and Walnut streets, W. H. Drayton President, in the chair; Alexander Ramsey, Secretary *pro tem.*

The President announced that he had transmitted to Mr. Carey the resolutions passed by the society in thanks to that gentleman for the cane he presented the society some time ago.

Craig Biddle, Esq., made a number of nominations for membership.

General Pleasanton read a long essay, in which he examined the chemical and physical effects of the different colors of the rainbow. A large number of chemical phenomena, which result from the action of different collors, were quoted, and the essayist sought to prove that blue-tinted glass has a specific effect in promoting the growth of animal and vegetable life.

DEPARTURE OF A CLERGYMAN.—To-day Rev. E. R. Beadle, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Twenty-first and Walnut streets, sails for Europe. He goes out as the delegate from the Presbyterian General Assembly of America to the Free Church of Scotland, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of England, and the United Presbyterian Assemblies of England and Ireland. He will probably be absent several months. Arrangements have been made for the supply of his pulpit during his absence. His congregation are pushing on the work of their new church edifice with some energy, and hope to have it completed by next New Year. It will be one of the most beautiful and costly church edifices in this city.

PLAYING BLIND BEGGAR.—Thomas Goodwin, at Fifth and Coates streets, was playing blind beggar yesterday afternoon. He pretended to be dumb also, and by this means "raked" in some stamps from a sympathizing public. A policeman gave the fellow a violent slap on the shoulder, which quickly brought to him his powers of utterance. He was promptly arrested, and Alderman Toland sent him to jail for thirty days.

STEALING COAL.—A loaded train of coal cars was standing on the tracks in Washington street yesterday, when a number of boys gathered together and began stealing the coal. Tin pans, wheelbarrows, etc., were brought in requisition for the conveyance of the article. One boy, named Martin, was arrested in the act, and Alderman Dallas has held him in bail.

BLACKJACK.—Joshua Garrett was drunk at Juniper and Market streets last night, acting in a violent manner. Officer Hogg, of the Sixth district, arrested him, and when taken to the station-house a blackjack was found in Garrett's pocket. Alderman Jones held the accused in $500 bail.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman, named Maggie Gaust, with intention to commit suicide, jumped off Green street wharf into the Delaware last night, but was rescued by Officers Krupp and Lowrie, of the Seventh district police. No cause is given for the attempted crime.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—To-day, in the Scotia, which leaves New York, James E. Caldwell and J. Albert Caldwell, of the jewelry establishment on Chesnut street, above Ninth, sail for Europe.

THE GREAT RAILWAY PROJECT.

The Proposed Transfer of the New Jersey Railroads to the Pennsylvania Company—Capital, Investments, and Traffic of the United Companies.

It is not yet certain, though likely, that the railroads and canal of the United Railroad Companies of New Jersey will pass under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the basis of a lease paying 10 per cent. per annum upon the capital stock of the companies. Such is the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. There are individual directors in each of the New Jersey companies who do not as yet assent, but the preponderance of opinion is in favor of making the lease. The committee of the direction of the United Companies holds a meeting, to consider the matter, on Thursday of this week. The lines of these companies, owned or leased by them, traverse 17 of the 21 counties of New Jersey. The capital of the United Companies is as follows:—

Stock	$18,990,677
Funded debt of the several companies	12,429,059
Funded debt of the United Companies	3,834,893
	$35,245,629

This capital is represented in property as follows:—

Cost of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, including branches, steamboats, other equipments, real estate, etc	$12,527,160·41
Cost of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and appurtenances	4,735,353·53
Cost of the New Jersey Railroad, equipments, property, etc	8,955,993·76
Real estate and capital payments of the United Companies of New Jersey	642,112·36
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO AUXILIARY WORKS.	
Stocks	$4,535,905·00
Bonds and mortgages	386,750·00
Advances	2,064,728·58
Sent to England for extinguishment of English debt	70,703 17
Sinking fund for extinguishment of sterling loan	57,752·64
Unappropriated materials on hand	447,880·30
Cash in hand of Treasurers	831,295·26
	$35,245,629·41

It will be seen from the forgoing that the companies hold some 8½ millions of stocks, bonds, cash, etc., beyond the cost of their railways and canal. The traffic of the companies last year was as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

From passengers	$2,805,558·37
" Freights	2,656,121·16
" Mails	37,502·15
" Miscellaneous	70,172·72
" Delaware and Raritan Canal tolls	888,852·85
" Steam towing	334,642·20
" Rents and auxiliaries	467,921·30
	$7,260,240·75

EXPENSES.

Operating railroads	$3,947,611·87
" Canal	304,349·50
" Steam towing	298,824·83
	$4,549,185·60
Net receipts	$2,711,055·18
Interest	$836,874·92
Transit duty and taxes	387,863·50
Premium and discount	70,441·97
Sinking fund N. J. R. R. and Trans. Co.	20,000·00
General expenses	171,367·91
	$1,486,488·30
Profit and loss carried to surplus earnings	$1,224,566·88

The extensive improvements at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City will doubtless be pushed forward immediately, on the event of the Pennsylvania Company acquiring the New Jersey roads, inasmuch as that the great corporation will there establish its chief tide-water terminus. The viaduct railway in Jersey City will be built, and the whole covered with freight and passenger buildings. This elevated railway, branching from the present line at the rocky point beyond Jersey City, will proceed to Harsimus Cove by a line between South Third and South Fourth streets, the companies having already purchased the right of way, as well as the Cove lands, which lie next below the Erie docks.

SHOOTING ROBINS.—Alderman Neall yesterday sent to prison a man who was engaged in shooting robins near Bridesburg.

MAD DOG SHOT.—Officer Haggerty, of the Second Police district, shot a mad dog at Fifth and Catharine streets this morning.

BISHOP STEVENS will administer the rite of confirmation and preach a sermon in the Church of the Holy Apostles this evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$600 City 6s, New	103	500 sh Reading R	55⅝
$2000 Leh gold L	90¾	1800 do	b30. 55⅝
$3000 C & A m 6s, $9	94	200 do	55·56
$2000 Read 6s, '48-80	97	700 do	b30. 55·56
$2000 Sc N 6s '72	79	700 do	b60. 55·56
$7000 Pa R 6s	102	260 sh Hestonville	21⅝
143 sh Penna R	62½	886 sh Cam & Am	126
280 do	b5. 62⅝	14 do	125½
26 do	62⅝	2 sh Minehill R	53⅝
23 sh Leh Val R	62⅝	76 sh N Pa R	47
10 do	62	4 sh N Cent R	43
2 sh Lit Sch R	45¼		

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Coal Discoveries on the Isthmus.

A scientific examination has just been made of certain coal beds discovered some time ago on the River Indio, Isthmus of Panama, about 35 miles from Aspinwall, and the results are said to be very encouraging. The mines are the property of the Rev. Richard Temple, who, in company with two civil engineers, Messrs. Ensor and Arnold, has just traversed the Isthmus from the Pacific to the Atlantic side, part of the way on foot, and part in canoes, and has brought 2500 pounds of the mineral to Aspinwall to be tested. The reports of the scientific gentlemen concur in representing that the coal is clean, almost pure carbon, somewhat resembling cannel in appearance, light, very free from sulphur and iron, and apparently abundant. It lies in seams of from nine to twelve feet thick, and a great deal of it is found directly in the beds of small affluents of the Idaho. This river is navigable 9 months in the year. A trial was made with 863 pounds of the coal at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf at Aspinwall on the 17th of April, in the presence of the U. S. Consul and all the officers and employes of the steamship company, according to whose account the result was highly satisfactory. They represented the coal to be of superior quality, burning freely, with little smoke, and without much draft, leaving no clinker, and raising steam one-third quicker than an equal weight of Cumberland coal.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, held on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year, viz.:—

BENJAMIN C. WEBSTER,
GEORGE K. ZIEGLER,
CHARLES W. TROTTER,
GORDON MONGES,
ADOLPH E. BORIE,
CHARLES L. BORIE,
JAMES C. FISHER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz.:—

BENJAMIN C. WEBSTER, President.
CHARLES W. TROTTER, Vice-President.
GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.
HENRY A. WILTBERGER, Secretary.
By order of the Board.

GORDON MONGES,
5 3 3t Treasurer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.

PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wsm3p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Progress of the New Loan.

The Tennessee Examination.

Army of the Potomac.

The Ku-klux Bill.

Revenue Frauds in Baltimore.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Attorney-General is engaged in preparing forms of procedure under the Ku-klux law passed at the last session, and it will be enforced at once in districts where disturbances exist. Upon the return of the Secretary of War arrangements will be made for disposing troops so that they may, if necessary, be brought into requisition to aid the civil authorities in maintaining order. Complaints have been received from a number of localities that outrages are being perpetrated, and it is thought if the bill is at once enforced it will have a salutary effect.

Subscriptions to the Funding Loan

amounting to two hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars were received this morning. From information received at department, Acting Secretary Richardson has no doubt that the five and four and a half per cent. bonds will all be taken. The four per cents will, it is believed, have to be withdrawn, unless Congress should provide for paying the interest on them abroad.

The Comptroller of the Currency called upon the banks for a statement of their condition, to be made up to the 29th of April, instead of the 9th, as published in some newspapers.

Examination of the Tennessee.

The Secretary of the Navy received this morning a report of the board of naval officers appointed to examine the Tennessee in regard to her seaworthiness. The report sets forth that in case her machinery was disabled her sailing qualities are not excelled by any vessel in the navy.

Secretary Robeson

will leave the city to-morrow, to be absent about a week on private business.

The Army of the Potomac.

The President has finally decided to go to Boston to attend the celebration of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, on the 12th, there being no necessity for his being here on Friday and Saturday, while the Senate is in session on the treaty.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The Joint High Commission

resumed their sessions to-day at the Department of State.

The physicians of

W. W. Corcoran

report that he is in an improved condition.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Frauds on the Revenue.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Supervisor Fulton is investigating the case in which alleged frauds have been committed on the revenue laws of over a million dollars. The testimony, so far, shows that a large amount of illicit whisky distilled by certain parties here was put in the market; that certain revenue officers were privy to it, and demanded and received considerable sums of money to suppress information.

FROM CUBA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Progress of the Insurrection.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 2.—Colonel Canizal, in an encounter with the insurgents in the District of Cotre, killed eight and made fourteen prisoners. The loss of the troops under Canizal is not stated. The family of the insurgent chief, Camilo Sanchez, surrendered at Sancti Spiritus on the 1st inst.

The Spanish guerrilla Arded surprised a camp of fifty insurgents near Pazas, killed a few, captured the clothing and other effects, and destroyed their encampment.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 3.—Mr. Osterhout read a bill, which was passed, for a change of venire in the case of Henry Ward, of Towanda, charged with murder, from Bradford county.

Mr. Connell one changing the Monroe Fire Company into the Monroe Hall Association.

The bill to abolish the Philadelphia Buildings Commission come up, and Mr. Nagle moved to postpone until Friday morning and make it the special order for that day.

Mr. Dechert opposed the motion, which, he said, was only made to avoid a direct vote on the bill or delay it until it was too late for the House to act on it.

Mr. Connell denied that there was any sinister motive in the delay. He was fully aware of the necessity of some action by the Legislature in reference to the commission. But it should be put on the same footing as the park and other commissions. If this could not be done he would then consider the necessity of abolishing the commission. All he asked now was time.

Mr. Henszey disavowed any intention to protract action, but there was a great diversity of sentiment among the friends of the city Senators. He was not committed to any bill, and was opposed to placing the buildings on the intersection. He considered it disrespectful to abolish the commission, without giving the members thereof an opportunity to be heard, and at the same time his colleagues and himself desired to reconcile differences of opinion among their friends.

Mr. Nagle said he considered the Building Commission a body of honorable men, and no one can question anything they have done, with reason. The people decided this matter by their votes, and yet a proposition is made to abolish the commission. He was, however, anxious to have an amendatory bill considered, such a one as he had himself introduced, and until the fate of that bill was settled he could not consistently vote for the abolishing of a commission he recognized in that bill. The motion to postpone was then adopted.

House.

Mr. Schnatterly offered a resolution adjourning the House over on Friday, the 12th instant, till the following Thursday, to afford the use of the hall of the House to the Grand Encampment of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania, the House having early in the session passed a resolution granting the use of the hall to that organization.

After some discussion Mr. Schnatterly withdrew his resolution to make certain modifications.

Mr. Johnston offered a joint resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 16th of May, which was under the rules laid over one day, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Josephs offered a resolution to the effect that when the House adjourns on Friday next it adjourns till Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Strang opposed this resolution, contending that the House had plenty to do. Bills on second and third readings had not been reached for a month.

Messrs. Josephs and Elliott urged there was no business of sufficient importance to keep the House here on Saturday.

Mr. Strang moved the postponement of the consideration of the resolution till Friday, at 11 o'clock, making it the special order for that time. Agreed to—yeas 55, nays 41.

Mr. Mann offered a resolution that when this House adjourn on Saturday it will adjourn to meet on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Josephs moved the indefinite postponement of this resolution, when it was withdrawn.

Mr. Ellis offered a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of three additional members from each house on the joint legislative committee to confer with other States in reference to the Philadelphia Centennial Celebration.

Mr. Mann moved to amend by including every member of both houses. This, he said, had become a farce.

Mr. Josephs observed that there were only three members from each house on this committee.

Mr. Strang, in a speech against the resolution gave notice that it was his intention to resign his membership on the committee.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, favored the resolution.

Mr. Mann withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Johnston renewed it.

Mr. Smith severely criticised the motion of Mr. Johnston as coming from the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Johnston's amendment was voted down, and the resolution passed and went to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Boileau offered a resolution granting the use of the hall of the House to the Democratic State Convention, May 24.

Mr. Elliott moved an amendment, adding also the Republican State Convention on the 17th.

Some difficulty being suggested as to the use of the hall on the 17th, the Odd Fellows having it on that day, Mr. Josephs asked if both conventions could not meet together on the 24th?

Mr. Skinner announced that the Odd Fellows would accommodate the Republicans.

The amendment being accepted, the resolution passed as amended.

Mr. Josephs offered a burlesque resolution in reference to the size of the bill files of the Senate and House, requiring a reduction of the bulk, which was declared out of order.

There are now 1738 bills on the House file and 1723 on the Senate file.

Mr. White moved the consideration of the joint resolution for final adjournment on the 10th instant, which was disagreed to—yeas, 56; nays, 36—the motion requiring two-thirds.

Mr. Steele offered a resolution for the printing of 3000 copies of the testimony in the coal investigation for the use of the House. Adopted after discussion.

Mr. Schnatterly then again offered his resolution, adjourning the House next week till Thursday, the 18th, to accommodate the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows. This being a concurrent resolution the House agreed to suspend the rule, which requires such resolutions to lie over one day. This was done out of respect to the Odd Fellows, but it opened the door to other propositions in the shape of amendments, and accordingly Mr. Straug moved to amend by substituting a resolution for final adjournment on the 16th. This placed the matter at the disposal of the majority, where the Republicans have wanted it.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—10·30 A. M.—Cotton is dull, with a downward tendency; uplands, 7½@7¾d.; Orleans, 7⅝@7¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Corn, 32s. 6d. for new; oats, 3s. 3d.

LONDON, May 3—11·30 A. M.—Consols 93¾ for both money and account. Five-twenty bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 89⅜.

FRANKFORT, May 2—Evening.—U. S. bonds closed at 97.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 3—1·30 P. M.—Consols 93⅝ for both money and account. American securities are quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—1·30 P. M.—Lard, 52s. 6d.; Pork, 70s.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Stocks quiet. Money easy at 5 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, 111; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 111; do, 1865, new, 113½; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 109⅝; Virginia 6s, 72¾; Missouri 6s, 93⅞; Canton Co., 84; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central, 99¾; Erie, 22; Reading, 110⅞; Adams Express, 61½; Michigan Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 109⅝; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 124⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾; Western Union Telegraph, 60¼.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Cotton quiet and nominally unchanged; middling upland, 14¼@14½c.; low middling, 13¾@13¾c. Flour quiet and nominally unchanged. Wheat steady; Ohio and Indiana, $1·35@1·60; Pennsylvania, $1·53@1·58; other grades unchanged. Corn—white Southern nominally 75c.; other grades unchanged. Oats dull at 45@47c. Rye firm at 96@98c. Mess Pork quiet at $19. Bacon firm—shoulders, 8c.; rib sides, 16c.; clear rib, 16½c. Hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 12c. Whisky firm at 93@93½c.

THE ERIE CANAL BREAK.

A Canal Boat with a Family on Board Carried Across the Country—Damage Done to Lands—Bridges Swept Away—Business Completely Blocked.

From the Rochester Democrat, May 1.

A first-class break occurred in the Erie Canal about 11 o'clock on Friday night, within a mile and a half of Fairport, at what is known as the "Ox Bow." This locality has always been looked upon with fear and trembling by canal men generally, and by boatmen in particular. About a score of years ago a break of even greater magnitude than the one of Friday night last happened near the "Ox Bow." In 1864, we believe, another break of great importance was witnessed in this locality, and one age a small break, which caused a delay of twenty-four hours, was made in the bank not many hundred rods from the present one. So it may be readily understood that the "Ox Bow" is just the place for disasters of this character. Any one who has inspected this part of the canal can scarcely fail to be surprised that occurrences of this nature have not been more frequent there. The tow-path at this point for a stretch of a quarter of a mile or more is made-ground, and rises to a height of from twenty-five to forty feet. On one side is "wide-water," or a flat of nearly twenty acres which is covered with water, having an average depth of ten feet.

On the west side of the tow-path is meadow land, which is on a level with the bottom of the basin, and threw which a stream of water passes downward from the canal. So, having on the one side an immense body of water, and on the other from fifty to one hundred acres of land much below the level of the bottom of the ditch, it is not at all strange that once in a while this body of water would break its way through the belt of made-ground, called the tow-path, and sweep everything in its way.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Along towards midnight of Friday the scow Barney Bird, Captain Terrill, was moving along the canal about 500 feet from the place where the embankment gave way. Suddenly a rushing noise was heard, not unlike that made by a railroad train when going at full speed through the country. A few moments more and the boat moved faster, and she slipped away as though dragged by three-score of invisible mules going at full gait. The master and his mate became alarmed, and tried to "snub" the craft, but she could not be snubbed just then. Everything in the way of a tow-line snapped, and the Bird started under full headway towards the mammoth gateway made in the bank, and, sweeping around in the whirling waters, was shot through the opening at not a less rate than ten knots an hour. Her course was due west, and the channel being clear of everything, even rail fences, she was staunch enough not to break in pieces before she was landed in safety against an elm tree about half a mile from her starting point. The Bird is the only boat that ever sailed over highways, fields, and fences in safety. In looking over the grounds one is astonished that even a light boat could have been carried to so great a distance. At the point where the boat was landed, the creek, or rather we should say ravine (for it is worthy of the name) takes a sudden turn. From the way the boat is situated we should say that her bow struck the bank in this curve, and swinging around with the current she was brought broadside against a tree and could not budge. Her fender irons on the stern took the bark from a tree at the height of about sixteen feet. The trees all around at this point have hanging from their naked limbs tufts of grass, etc., that were swept down on the surface of the current.

In many cases these weeds are suspended twelve to fifteen feet from the ground, showing the height the water went at that distance from the canal. The captain, wife and child, steersman, and two horses took the perilous ride. The waters swept away the foundation of a barn and flooded over twenty-five acres of land. There is not a great deal of the soil washed away, and the damage done to the farm, except in the immediate vicinity of the break, is not extensive.

WHERE THE WATERS WENT.

This immense body of water had to find an outlet. It did not make much delay in doing so, but followed its own inclination until it emptied into Irondequoit bay, near the "float bridge," which is estimated to be, by way of the ravine or creek, about six miles. Of course a flood of this kind, fed by a reservoir in the first place and then by seventeen miles of the canal, which is the length of the level, could not pass through the country without destroying lands and buildings.

PRIVATE DAMAGES.

Among those who sustained damages were August Balzer, Amos Smith, Myrion Smith, and Jacob Stahler, in the town of Penfield, and Andrew Lincoln, in the town of Perinton. The damages to land and buildings in those towns will reach thousands of dollars. A barn on the lands of the late E. B. Strong was carried off and a cow was drowned. The bridges at Hayward's mills, on the stage road to Fairport, and at Lincoln's mills, were carried away.

THE EXTENT OF THE BREAK.

Many estimates were made of the size of the gap through which the water flowed. As soon as the embankment gave out the current rushed from two directions towards the opening. The bottom of the canal was therefore swept away for a considerable distance on each side, and in some places to the depth of twenty feet below the original canal bottom. The earth and clay were swept out in the embankment from eight to ten feet below the deepest part of the reservoir. It is estimated that the depth of the break, measuring from the towing-path of the canal, is 40 feet, and the average width is 190 feet. By this calculation nearly 30,000 yards of earth will be required to fill the breach. Then a large amount of earth will be required to fill up the bed of the canal where it is torn out, and to protect the slope wall, which is undermined in certain localities.

PREPARATIONS FOR REPAIRS.

The importance of this break is felt by boatmen, by forwarders, by contractors, and canal officials. Yesterday all three classes were represented at the grounds. The contractor procured a force of 100 laborers and several teams, which were at work. Collector Stilwell was on hand, also Superintendent Rigney, who was inspecting the work. The canal engineers were present making calculations, and so was Commissioner Fay. Carpenters were employed in building sleeping places for the men and stables for the horses. O. S. Hulbert is engaged as sutler for the brigade.

All the men and teams that can be got will be put on the work immediately. Various estimates are made as to the time it will take to complete the job. Men competent to judge and acquainted with the work say it will take in the neighborhood of twenty-five days. Others contend that boats will be able to pass in two weeks. The sooner the work is done the better pleased will be all interested. A great many rode to the break yesterday, and great interest was manifested by citizens generally in the progress of the work of repairs.

BUTLER AND POMEROY.

Ben Butler's Success as a Divorce Lawyer.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Herald* says:—

Some time ago Mrs. Pomeroy, wife of the somewhat famous "Brick" Pomeroy, applied to Ben Butler to act as her counsel in securing a divorce from her husband. Butler, of course, consented. As soon as Brick came to know that Butler had been employed in the case he directed his lawyer to compromise the case by offering to pay Mrs. Pomeroy $20,000 and $600 a year. Upon being informed of this Butler addressed the following letter to a gentleman in New York, employed as associate counsel for Mrs. Pomeroy:—

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1871.—My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 15, 1871, informing me of your connection with the case of M. M. Pomeroy and his wife, applicant for divorce. Mrs. Pomeroy applied to me, in a very ladylike and proper note, stating that she desired to engage my services as counsel, and I saw no objection to taking a retainer in the case. I did not inform her that I should do it gratuitously, but I undoubtedly should have done so except that I could have compelled Pomeroy to pay my fee. I am glad to be informed that, the fact of my employment having become known to her husband, he has concluded to make a settlement with her, giving her $20 000 in cash, as you inform me, and paying $600 a year towards the education of their child. It is certainly very agreeable to know that I have been able to make the man disgorge the money he has made out of me in favor of a woman whom he has injured and abused, and who, I am informed, is an estimable lady. By abuse of me and pandering to the worst passions and credulities of his readers he has been able to sell his paper so as to make a living for himself and even a competence, as I understand. Now, in justice, he should pay me a portion of that, and if my employment by his wife as her counsel has caused him to take a part of that which belongs to me and provide for her sustenance, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that, while he has injured and abused me, I am in fact supporting his family. I have done some charitable acts in my life, of which I have no disposition to boast, but none upon which I more pride myself than of being the benefactor and supporter of the family of "Brick" Pomeroy. I may never need to use the information which you give me, but if I do you may be sure that I never bring my informants into trouble. I do not mark this letter either private or confidential. I am, very respectfully, yours,

B. F. BUTLER.

To ——, Esq.

A SAD SUICIDE.

Remarkable Letter — A Heart-broken Woman Kills Herself with Chloroform.

On Monday morning a lady, apparently about thirty-two years of age, and of handsome features, entered the Stevens House, at Broadway and Morris street, and asked the office clerk for a room. She said that she would occupy it only three days, and finally engaged Room No. 45, paying in advance. She attracted but little attention, remaining quietly within during the following day. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the chambermaid, upon going to the room, found that the door was locked. Going to the office, she was told that the occupant had the key, and presuming that the lady did not wish to be disturbed, she paid no more attention to the room. Late in the afternoon the chambermaid returned, and upon finding the door still locked informed the hotel proprietor of the fact. The office clerk thereupon broke in the door, and found the occupant lying in bed, clasping in her hands a large bottle. She was dead. The bottle contained chloroform, and from the position of the body it was plain that, after placing her head on the side of the pillow, she had inhaled the poison until unconsciousness and death came.

Upon a table was the following letter, the only clue to the mystery:—

MONDAY EVENING, May 1.—Proprietors of the Stevens House—Dear Sirs:—Forgive a heart-broken woman anything. I shall never haunt this room, so none need be afraid to occupy it. Please help to have me forgotten as soon as possible, and may God bless you with prosperity. I have no relatives—no one; but I have sent to some friends, and I am quite sure they will come for me to-morrow or Wednesday morning. K. E. HARRINGTON.

P. S.—I suppose a coroner will have to be summoned. Well, the facts are before him—all he will ever obtain. I did not procure the chloroform in this city or State. No one is to blame but myself. No soul on earth knows how I got it but myself. I have taken my life because I have no means, employment, or friends to aid me. I cannot live, so I die. Forgive all as ye hope to be forgiven. K. H.

The coroners were informed of the suicide, and an inquest will be held to-day.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A DARING THIEF.

Stolen Coupons—Sale of the Spoils—A Chase and Capture.

A small tin box containing coupons of railroad bonds, amounting to about $1000, which was taken from the vault of the New York Chemical Bank, on Monday, and during a brief absence of Mr. Jones, the President, left in a small safe in his office, was adroitly stolen. The thief is supposed to have taken advantage of the presence of some masons who were making repairs in the area adjoining the office; but he must have passed into the office through the usual entrance, and within the observation of the entire force of clerks. The persons who came into possession of the bonds were sufficiently well informed to present them without delay at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company where the interest was paying. A man took his place in the line of coupon-holders, yesterday, about 12 o'clock, and duly received $413 as the amount of 12 coupons of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. About an hour after, he presented three coupons of the Terre Haute, Vandalia, and St. Louis Railroad. The necessary computations were not completed upon these, and they were handed back to him to figure up the amount of deduction for Government tax. It was noticed that he seemed at a loss how to do this, and that he sought the aid of some one present. Meantime, Mr. Jones of the Chemical Bank appeared and informed the officers of the Trust Company that certain coupons had been stolen from him, and the man then engaged in what were to him so difficult computations was pointed out as the person who had presented some of the coupons referred to. The President of the Trust Company requested the man to step into the private office. The latter made a movement as if to comply with the request, and then rushed out into the street, followed by the cry of "stop thief!" He was captured after running a short distance, and was turned over to Captain Ullman, of the First District police. At the Tombs he gave the name of Sutton, and was locked up to await examination.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS SITUate in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the Bethlehem pike, eighteen miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of stone mansion, with bath, water-closet, range, etc. Two tenant houses, two large barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees. There are large shade trees around the mansion, and a variety of fruit trees. About 30 acres of timber and about 30 acres of meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted to grain, breeding, and for grazing purposes; while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises.
5 3 wsm6t

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4th of July, 1876.

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